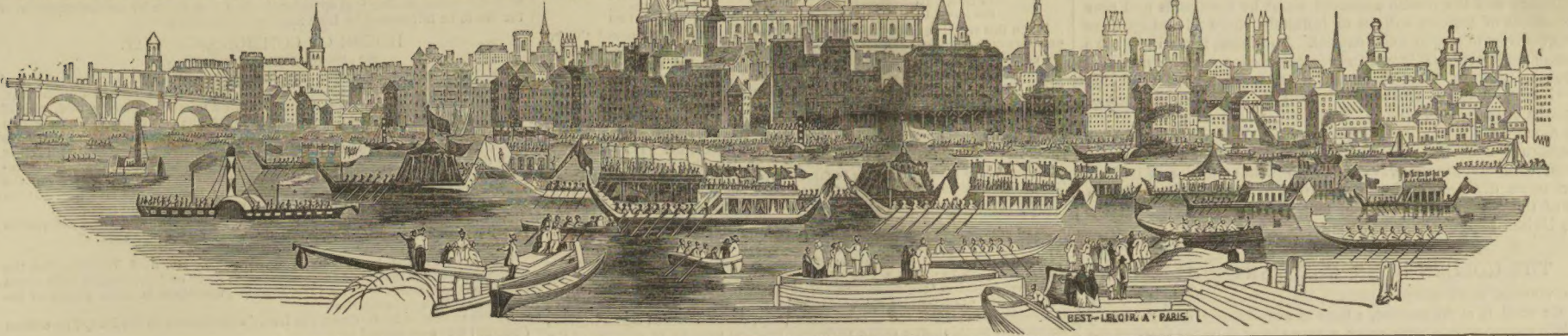


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

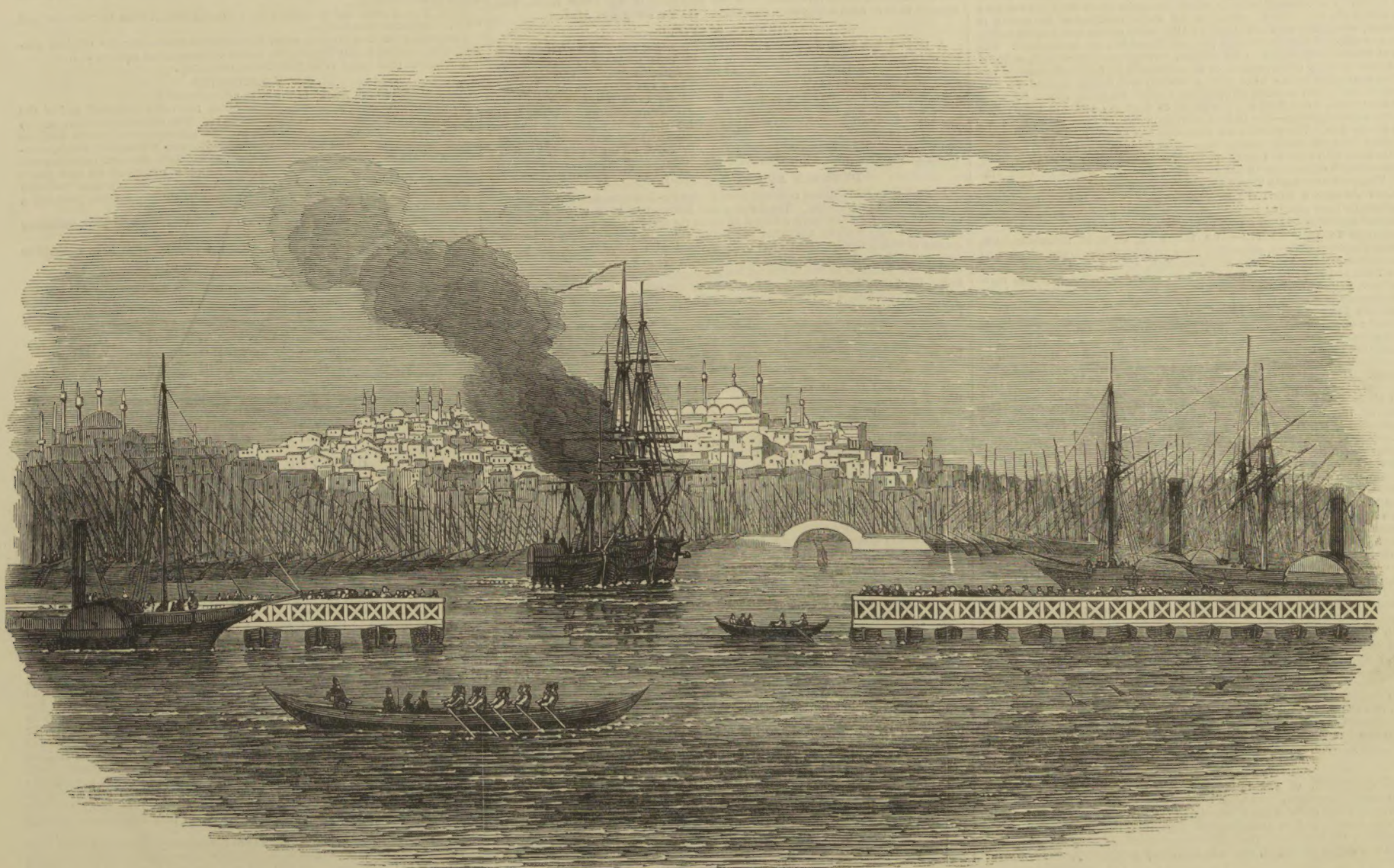
THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

THERE was a time when the bare hint from any Ministry of a scheme for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland would have raised a storm from one end of the kingdom to the other. The thunders of Conciliation Hall would have been heard, both loudly and long. The greatest and burliest of modern agitators would have had a monster grievance—sufficient to fill a thousand epistles to his fellow-countrymen, all commencing with “Hereditary bondsmen,” &c., and containing the usual aspirations for the welfare of “the first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea.” Every Roman Catholic pulpit would have resounded with maledictions upon the head of the despotic Sassenach; nay, we question whether the Black North itself would not have vented, in its own way, its fierce dissatisfaction at an insult which it might have represented to be so glaring. Nor would there have been wanting sympathetic spirits on this side of the Channel to swell the chorus of ill-will, if the tune had only been given by the master-musician of Repeal. In fact, had the thing been broached five years ago, Europe and America would have rung with the oft-repeated story of the wrongs of Ireland, and Ministries and Parliaments might have fallen amid the crash of the angry warfare that would have been excited. But now Daniel O’Connell is in his grave, and his memory has not found sufficient favour among his countrymen to excite them to so small a piece of gratitude as the building of his monument. Funds are wanting to raise an inexpensive stone cenotaph; and a frail wooden memorial, and that alone, marks the spot where his bones are laid. The fiery agitation which was fanned by his breath has flickered out; fuel and bellows are alike wanting. The pulpits of Catholic Ireland, St. Jarlath’s excepted, are silent upon political topics. The young and fool-hardy successors of O’Connell in the business of agitation expiate in penal colonies their folly in believing that the Irish people were ripe for a revolution. Misery, in its most appalling shapes, has decimated the

land. Plague and famine, by their demands upon the sympathy and aid of the often-abused but always generous Sassenach, have shown the Irish that the heart of England was in the right place; and that, if it had not been for English charity—spontaneous in its origin, kindly in its display, and munificent in its amount—the fate of Ireland in 1846-47 would have been deplorable indeed. Repeal has, in consequence, gone the way of all delusions, and fairly died out, for lack of breath as well as of brains. In these circumstances, it has been officially announced, that the Earl of Clarendon is to be the last of the Lords-Lieutenant, and that his reign is to be brought to a premature close. Instead of disgust and anger, the announcement has excited a feeling of satisfaction in Ireland—not because such a man as Lord Clarendon is to be removed, but because contending parties, having opened their eyes to the vanity and folly of the Repeal agitation, see in the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy a necessary step to the complete fusion and amalgamation of the two countries. In England the satisfaction is still greater. The Lord-Lieutenancy, instead of being a mark of favour to Ireland, or any proof of its importance and dignity—as it was once supposed to be—was, in reality, but a sign of its degradation—a daily testimony to the fact that Ireland was not what Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire, or any other English county was—an integral portion of a truly United Kingdom. The very shopkeepers of Dublin—the persons who profited most by the presence of this deputy Sovereign—confess that the Castle, with its petty jealousies, its vindictive intrigues, and its back-stair gossip, did more harm in other ways, than good in the amount of money it caused to be circulated. Though opinions are divided amongst them on the subject, the sensible majority are only too happy that the phantom Royalty, which was always with them, is to be replaced by the occasional and more beneficent and splendid visits of the real Sovereign. Were it not for the remembrance of Dolly’s Brae, we might believe that the reign of good sense had begun in Ireland, and that the satisfaction caused by this great

step towards the union of the Empire was the best possible proof that reason had resumed her sway over the distracted minds of our suffering fellow-countrymen.

It was long an opinion very generally entertained in political society out of Ireland, but not often expressed in the public prints, that the Irish Viceroyalty was one of the great causes of the factious animosities that prevailed, and the one which most seriously baffled all the efforts of the best friends of Ireland to secure for her the advantages of repose and good government. It is of good omen for the future welfare of the country, that the Roman Catholic South and the Protestant North have come to the same conclusion, without having had it forced upon them by angry polemics; and that Belfast and Cork are agreed that it is well for Ireland to stand upon the same footing as Scotland and Middlesex; and quite as unnecessary to have a sham King in Dublin, as it has been found to be in the Castle of Holyrood. The abolition of the office has been exceedingly well timed in this as well as in every other respect. Not only was it made known at a period when hostile factions were worn out or paralyzed, but when the office was held by a man of such distinguished ability, and such eminent services, that no one could imagine any slight to him in the circumstance of its abolition. To have decreed during the rule of an incompetent, a partial, or a blundering Lord-Lieutenant, that the Viceroyalty should cease altogether, might have awakened the sleeping, or invigorated the harassed and weakened, parties that still exist. But to decree its abolition at a time when the Lord-Lieutenant has acquired greater renown than any of his predecessors for strict impartiality, for thorough honesty, for indomitable courage, for unfailing tact, and for the uniform success which always attends genius, but which flies from the path of incompetency and mediocrity, is to testify in the most striking manner to the uselessness of the office. If not even a Clarendon could, in such a position, continue to be of service to Ireland, what would have been expected of an inferior successor? But no inferior is to come after him.



The last of the Lords-Lieutenant was the best and ablest, and surpassed all his former services to Ireland by recommending and supporting the abolition of the office upon which he threw such lustre. He held the scales of justice evenly; he never swerved from the broad path of duty; he suppressed a civil war without bloodshed, and he effected a real union between Great Britain and Ireland. These are Lord Clarendon's claims to the gratitude of the present generation and to an honourable name in history. He has received the one already, and the other will not be denied to him.

The visits of her Majesty to Ireland, as often as convenience or policy may dictate, will more than make amends for any temporary check which the trade of Dublin may receive from the absence of the petty court of the Viceroy. Royal example will make Ireland fashionable; and the wealth scattered about by thousands and tens of thousands of tourists will be of infinitely more advantage than the pageantries of a provincial capital. And these, too, will be but a portion of the benefits likely to accrue from the change. The increased intercourse between the eastern and western portions of the kingdom—if accompanied, as we trust it will be, by the subsidence of the storms of provincial faction—will tend, if anything can, to the large development of material prosperity. When we remember the deplorable condition of Scotland in the year 1745, and look at the progress it has since made, we cannot, though the condition of Ireland is far more deplorable at the present day, permit ourselves to doubt of the ultimate prosperity of that naturally far richer portion of the United Kingdom.

THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, which occupies, perhaps, the most commanding site of any city in the world, is, at this moment, a focus of extraordinary interest. One of our artistic correspondents, profiting by a very recent visit, has sketched the great harbour, which we have engraved upon the preceding page.

The sketch was taken on the 15th of February.

The pontoon bridge was then opened, to allow two fine Turkish frigates to pass from the dockyard. This bridge consists of a number of parts, each supported by four barges. On this occasion two of the divisions of the bridge were removed, leaving a large open space. Near each extremity of the bridge is a wooden arch, high enough to allow boats and barges to pass. This bridge was erected about four years ago. Some distance further up the Golden Horn is seen the only other bridge across this remarkable inlet of the sea. It was constructed some time before the bridge of boats, and is on a different plan, being supported by a sort of long rafts instead of pontoons. Within this bridge is the arsenal. The appearance of the Golden Horn is extremely animated. Without the outer bridge are to be seen large steamers and sailing-vessels constantly arriving and sailing, men-of-war, coasting vessels of every build and rig, and karjiks of light and graceful form passing to and fro for lime. The number of these boats has much diminished since the opening of the bridges. Latterly, too, several small steamers arrive every forenoon with passengers from the neighbouring towns, and leave with them again after the business of the day is over, reminding the Englishman of the river boats at home.

Within the bridges great numbers of vessels are moored in tiers, frequently three deep, giving the appearance of a forest in winter.

On February 16th, two frigates sailed from Constantinople for the south, one report being that they were bound for Athens, and another that they were sent to quell the disturbances in Candia.

Two fires have lately occurred, one on the 13th and the other on the 16th, in Stamboul: only ten houses were burnt altogether—a small loss compared with what so frequently occurs here.

The weather has been more severe during the present winter at Constantinople and Smyrna than ever remembered. Fahrenheit's thermometer was as low as 8 degrees above zero at Constantinople, and 14 degrees at Smyrna. Great quantities of snow fell at Constantinople. Two Turkish sentinels were found frozen to death: several fishermen suffered a similar fate. Vast quantities of fish were caught by hand floating in a torpid state on the surface of the water in the Golden Horn and Bosphorus. The quantity of game in the vicinity of the capital was very large.

The very large force recently quartered at Constantinople has been broken up, and distributed to the different stations throughout Turkey.

At Smyrna, two shocks of earthquake have recently been felt.

A feeling was prevalent here in favour of the British movement at Athens. The French line-of-battle ship, *Infleazible*, was expected on the Smyrna station; and, as the *Sultan* steamer was leaving there on the 22d, a large man-of-war, bearing a commodore's pendant, supposed to be the *Infleazible*, was entering Smyrna anchorage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MARSHES AT WOOLWICH.—Major-General Parker, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Major-General Lacy, Colonel Campbell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, members of the select committee, with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, assembled in the Marshes at two o'clock P.M., on Monday, to witness experiments. The first carried on were with shells, the invention of Mr. Groves, Birmingham, having for their object, when burst amongst troops, to scatter a quantity of prepared material, which would set their clothes on fire, and destroy the enemy by that means. The shells, four in number, were fired from a 24-pounder howitzer, but they all burst at the mouth of the howitzer, evidently owing to the thinness of the shell, being unable to resist the charge of powder usually required for 24-pounder shells. The composition with which the shells were filled did not take fire in either of the four rounds, owing to the shells bursting at the mouth of the howitzer, when they were calculated for 1100 yards range, and, consequently, the nature or effect of the composition they contained was not ascertained. The contents of the shells appeared to be oakum, strongly saturated with a liquid which smelled strongly of turpentine, or an essential oil of an inflammable nature. The next experiments were with a 10-inch and 8-inch mortar of a new construction, the former capable of carrying a shell weighing about 92 lb., a range of 2400 yards, when fired at an angle of 45 degrees; and the latter, 2000 yards at the same elevation—the 10-inch mortar charge of powder being 4 lb., and the 8-inch 2 lb. The mortars are made one-half longer than those hitherto used, and the beds one-fourth greater base. The firing of six rounds from each, with shells filled with sand and pinged, was made at an elevation of 75 degrees, to test the strength of the beds in the new plan, and they answered most efficiently. The beds were made from a plan of the Royal carriage department.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permission to the officers of every grade engaged in the Arctic expedition to allot a portion of their pay, if desirous of so doing.

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.—The following circular memorandum, issued from the Horse Guards, respecting the reduction in the army, comes into operation on the 31st instant:—The 5th, 20th, 36th, 42nd, 44th, 45th, 56th, 67th, 69th, and 76th, and 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, are to be converted into regiments of one battalion of 1000 rank and file each, with a recruiting *dépôt*, similar to regiments serving in India. The 11th, 58th, and 65th regiments (now serving in New Zealand and Australia) are to be reduced to 750 each, and to be thus divided:—Service companies, 540; *dépôt*, 210: total rank and file, 750. It may be added with regard to the regiments in New Zealand and Australia to be reduced, the men are to be discharged on the spot, so as to allow such as desire to colonise; but such as desire to return home will be obliged to pay their own passage. The 6th Foot (hitherto 1200 rank and file) is to be reduced to 750. The following *dépôts* of regiments serving in the Colonies are to be reduced 20 rank and file each—viz. 1st battalion 1st Foot, 7th, 16th, 19th, 34th, 38th, 54th, 66th, 72d, 73d, 79th, 88th, 95th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade. The above will give a reduction of 3680 rank and file. With respect to officers, the lieutenant-colonels, captains, and subalterns are to remain in full pay on the strength of their regiments (*en second*) until their services are actually required; but the quartermasters and medical officers are to be placed upon half-pay from the 1st of April next. The saving to the country by this reduction will be about £120,000 for the present year.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN HAVING PASSED BEHRING'S STRAITS.—With reference to a report of Sir John Franklin's expedition having passed through Behring's Straits, and which report came from a person on board the ship *Blakeley*, dated San Francisco, Dec. 30, we are requested to state that letters had been received by Messrs. Leftwich and Co., of Liverpool, the owners of the *Blakeley*, from the commander of that vessel, of the same date, viz. Dec. 30, in which no mention whatever is made of the circumstance; and who, from his accurate habits of correspondence, Messrs. Leftwich are persuaded would never have allowed such news to have remained unnoticed if it had come from an authentic source.

ROYAL MARINES.—The corps of Royal Marines is to consist of 102 divisional and 10 artillery companies; each divisional company to consist of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, 3 drummers, and 76 privates; total, 92. Each artillery company to consist of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 3 bombardiers, 3 drummers, 125 gunners; total, 150: making the whole establishment 9384 men; divisional companies, 1500; ditto, artillery and staff, 70: total, 10,954 men. The 102 divisional companies to be thus distributed:—Chatham, 1st division, 25 companies; Portsmouth, 2nd division, 27 companies and 10 artillery ditto; Plymouth, 3rd division, 25 companies; and Woolwich, 4th division, 25 companies of Royal Marines.

Colonel Campbell, of the Queen's Bays, now stationed at Jock's Lodge barracks, Edinburgh, met with a very severe accident last week while out hunting with the Berwickshire hounds, at Marchmont. His horse fell with its rider underneath, and in rising kicked him and cut him severely. He was brought to the barracks, where he was attended by the regimental surgeon and Dr. Douglas MacLagan, and is in a fair way of recovery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The elections, which commenced on Sunday in Paris, have resulted in a manner so completely the reverse of what was expected by the "friends of order," that the vexation and misgivings about the continuance of tranquillity are commensurate with the disappointment. Although the electoral returns had not, up to Thursday morning, been officially declared, it is quite certain that the Socialists, Carnot, Vidal, and De Flotte, have obtained the victory over the Conservative candidates, La Hite, Foy, and Bonjean.

The following numbers of the votes given, though not officially announced, are stated to be pretty correct:—

Carnot (Socialist)	..	..	..	..	..	132,881
Vidal Do.	..	..	..	..	..	128,317
De Flotte Do.	..	..	..	..	..	126,835
Foy (Conservative)	..	..	..	..	..	125,673
La Hite Do.	..	..	..	..	..	125,163
Bonjean Do.	..	..	..	..	..	124,009

When this result became known on Tuesday evening, a panic seized the frequenters of the Bourse. The success of the three Socialists soon spread through the capital, to the great delight of the Red Republicans, but to the sore dismay of the Moderate party. On Wednesday morning the greatest excitement prevailed respecting the probable effects of such a return, and rumours of all kinds were in circulation, amongst which was one that Ministers had tendered their resignations, and that they had been accepted. This statement, however, has not been corroborated. Another report was, that a new line of policy was to be adopted, which was to be communicated to the Assembly. These rumours, however, must be received with great caution, as, in moments of political excitement, ingenuity is never wanting to fabricate reports for selfish purposes.

Amongst the rumours generally credited, there was one to the effect that the Legitimists, by order of the Duke de Levis, had given ten or twelve thousand votes to the Socialists, in order to create a storm, and this, it is added, would accord with an observation made in Legitimist circles, that it was necessary to pass through the Red Sea in order to reach the Land of Promise.

In Paris the contest was severe; and though party feeling ran high, not the slightest disturbance took place. So much interest was excited, that not less than seven-eighths of the electors recorded their votes.

A good deal of uneasiness was produced on Sunday by large groups of persons in blouses assembling round the Column of July, who announced that numerous deputations would shortly arrive to deposit funeral wreaths in memory of the dead. The Prefect of Police immediately issued a proclamation prohibiting such proceedings, and the offensive inscriptions and seditious emblems that had been placed round the Place de la Bastille were removed by the police. Great numbers of people continued to loiter about the Column of July during the whole of Monday and Tuesday, some of whom loudly censured the authorities for the act of spoliation they had committed. Such had been the number of crowns and emblems brought together that they formed a vast mass, artistically arranged, of red and yellow flowers, around which the idle and curious assembled to admire and wonder. However, as the pilgrims had not confined themselves to the mere funeral crown, but had intermingled red flags and other Republican and Democratic ornaments, the police were furnished with an opportunity to interfere.

About 100 soldiers, belonging to several regiments of infantry, were amongst the most conspicuous of those who deposited the crowns and emblems. These men remained silent, whilst the crowd around occasionally cried out, "Vive l'armée! Vive la Montagne!"

The accounts from the departments are conflicting; some affirming that the elections will prove favourable to the Socialists, others declaring that the Conservatives have obtained far the greater majority.

The National Guard of Montpellier has been disbanded, by order of the President of the Republic.

The National Guard of Meze and Gignac has been dissolved, in consequence of the extreme violence of its political opinions.

A duel was fought on Saturday, in the Bois de Boulogne, between two representatives—M.M. Perceuil and Schelcher, both representing the colonies. The ball of M. Schelcher's pistol tore off a portion of the skin of his adversary's hand, and then passed through his cravat. The affair was then terminated. M. Schelcher will have to fight another of his colleagues, who has taken offence at a pamphlet written by him.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome—the only quarter at present, in the Peninsula, which furnishes political intelligence—we learn that the Pope, having expressed his desire to return to the capital in Holy Week, and at the same time to have some Austrian as well as French troops in garrison there, preparations were being made for that purpose. The Austrians have a very strong camp at Spoleto; and it was understood that on the 12th instant they would march for Rome. A small French garrison, according to this account, was to occupy the Castle of St. Angelo, another to be placed at Civita Vecchia, and the rest of the French troops were to return to France. Baron d'Aspre was to command the Austrian army at Rome.

Prince Musignano has entirely recovered from his wounds, and appeared again in public.

Accounts from Naples of the 1st inst., *via* Florence, states that the British Government had forwarded a note to the Neapolitan Cabinet concerning the Sicilian Constitution, the rigorous measures enforced there, and certain indemnities due to British subjects. The Council of Ministers, according to this account, was still assembled, consulting on the subject, at the time the steam-packet left.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, under date of the 8th instant, we learn that it was confidently expected that the state of siege in that capital would be raised in May, or at latest in June.

The Emperor, it was said, intended to perform the usual ceremony of washing the feet of a certain number of old men on Maunday Thursday, in person, and not by deputy, as has hitherto been the case.

From Hungary, we learn by the *Pesther Zeitung* of the 6th, that long lists of newly condemned have been published. The unfortunate men are in the prime of life, between twenty and thirty years of age, who now see before them a long term of imprisonment, varying from eighteen to twelve years. Those judged worthy of death were reprieved, with the exception of one Louis Hank, who appears to have been a desperate character. He was hanged at Arad.

GERMAN STATES.

A project has been published by Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, of a union in opposition to that of Prussia, by which it is proposed to unite all the States that were members of the old Confederation. It is simpler than that of Erfurt. The Executive is to consist of seven members, and the representative of 300 deputies, of whom a third are to be returned by Austria, a third by Prussia, and a third by the other States collectively. There is to be no Second Chamber. If the assent of all the States to the plan can be obtained, its executive is to take the place of the present interim commission, and its future code of fundamental laws of the acts based on the treaty of Vienna, which established the old Confederation.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

According to intelligence received from Schleswig-Holstein, hostilities are on the point of recommencing. The Swedes and Norwegians have received orders to retire, General Hahn having issued an order for them to go to Kiel. Preparations of a very warlike character are being made in the duchies; in consequence of which General Ranch has been charged with a mission to the Lieutenant of Kiel. The negotiations with Denmark are in a complete state of stagnation, the Prussian Government not having received any reply to the note sent to Mr. Usedom. It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of humanity, that the renewal of this insane and murderous struggle will be prevented by the principal European Powers.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 1st instant state that the blockade of the Piræus was still rigorously maintained.

THE ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN POST-OFFICES.—In consequence of the want of a proper understanding between the English and Prussian Post-offices on a practical point, all persons who receive letters from England are exposed to an annoyance which an explanation, it is to be hoped, will be sufficient to prevent. Notwithstanding the issue of shilling postage stamps by the English Post-office, with the declaration that when affixed to a foreign letter they cover the postage of it, the stamps alone are not recognised by the Prussian office as a proof that the postage is paid, and it is invariably demanded again in full in Berlin. It may be as well to state, at the same time, that no private inscription on the letter is of any use, whether "p. p." or "pd." or "p. pd." or any combination of initials, or even the words "paid" or "pre-paid" in full. It is of no account. A correspondence with the Prussian Post Director has elicited the fact, that by the Prussian *Post-ordnung*, those letters only are delivered in Berlin without charge that bear on the cover a capital P stamped at the English office (and in such a manner that nine times out of ten it is scarcely visible). There appears to be a want of uniformity in the practice of the English post in this respect that necessitates the payment of the postage over again. Letters with the shilling stamp do not have the capital P that contains the spell required to abate the demand of the Berlin *Brief-träger*; the Queen's head has only the cancelling mark, which is not enough. Again, letters pre-paid in cash in the provincial offices in England, have often a stamp that there means "paid," but it is not that essential capital P on which the Prussian office insists with such tenacity. Letters posted in London are all provided with this valuable form of the consonant; but from the country (there are two instances, to my knowledge, in the last three days from Birmingham and Oxford), they use a vile series of small p's and pd's, stamped or written, which in Berlin certify nothing. It is utterly useless to argue with a Prussian *Beamt*, and prove the moral certainty that his Majesty has no right to your 10 groschen; the absence of that particular big P breaks down your case. The remedy is surely very simple. Could not Colonel Maberly apprise the Prussian Post-office of all the marks that are accepted in England as proofs of payment, shilling stamps included, and shake the despotism of that single capital letter; or direct all addresses to Prussia to be stamped with the form of the letter that has acquired such significance?—*Times Correspondence.*

THE "CHEAP" SYSTEM.—A tradesman at Manchester, who professed to undersell his neighbours, has been convicted of having a 2-oz. weight attached to his scale by means of half an ounce of wax. A placard in the window described him as "the poor man's friend."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD BROUGHAM presented a petition on the subject of Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations. In answer to the Duke of Wellington, the noble and learned Lord stated that he had no doubt the Indian Judges were bound by law to take security; and that he understood they were liable to make good the deficiencies.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

EARL GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Railway Audit Bill. Lord STANLEY said he had that morning been waited on by a deputation of delegates from all the principal railways in the kingdom, who objected to the Government bill, and had entrusted him with the draft of a bill favoured by them, which he should be able to lay on the table next day.

LORDS MONTEAGLE, COLCHESTER, and BEAUMONT entered into the further discussion that ensued, after which the Government bill was read a second time, with the understanding that opportunity should be given for the consideration of the bill to be introduced by Lord Stanley.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EXPENSIVE ANTIQUARIANISM.

MR. HUTT moved for returns of the cost of preparing for publication, and of printing and publishing, the work entitled "Monumenta Historica Britannica, or Materials for the History of Britain;" of the number of copies sold, and of the price at which sold; of the names of the persons or parties to whom copies have been given gratuitously; of the names of the persons or parties who have applied for copies, but whose applications have not been complied with; together with the number of copies remaining undisposed of; and also copies of the correspondence which took place in November and December, 1848, between the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lords of the Treasury, and the Master of the Rolls, regarding the sale and distribution of the said work.

SIR R. INGLIS remarked that one of the most distinguished foreign antiquaries had declared the work referred to one of the finest ever published.

The return was ordered.

MR. BAILLIE stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. J. S. Wortley, that the Ceylon Committee had come to a resolution to carry on their inquiry with closed doors, in consequence of the unwarrantable publication in some papers of incomplete and partial evidence.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the Lords' amendments to the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill were agreed to.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ogle, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that no picture in the National Gallery had been ordered by the trustees to be cleaned during the last two years, and no order for cleaning the pictures of the old masters had been made of late; at the same time it would not be fair to say that the trustees were satisfied with the condition of all the pictures. No final arrangement had been made with respect to the National Gallery, but the Government had under consideration the question of providing further room for such works as might be presented to the nation, especially for the Vernon collection.

GREECE.

In reply to questions put by Mr. G. S. Smythe, Lord PALMERSTON stated that a despatch to the same effect as that published in the newspapers from Count Nesselrode had been communicated by Baron Brunnow not many days ago, with another despatch of a subsequent date. He (Lord Palmerston) was preparing a continuation of the documents already laid before Parliament relating to the Greek question. The documents already laid on the table of the House came down to the making of reprisals. There were other papers connected with the same question, which would have to be laid before Parliament probably at no distant period. At present the state of affairs was this—the French Government had offered its good offices, which were accepted, but the negotiations had not, as far as he was informed, made any progress, and until the negotiations should be brought to some point it would obviously not be conducive to the public interest to give the House information which would be necessarily incomplete.

MR. ANSTEE inquired if it were true that the orders for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Moldavia and Wallachia had been countermanded?

LORD PALMERSTON replied that he had stated on a former occasion that the excess of Russian troops would evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, and he had no reason to suppose that any change in the intention of Russia respecting those troops had taken place.

SUPPLY.—ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a committee of supply on the estimates. MR. F. MAULE moved that the number of men for the land service for the ensuing year, exclusive of those engaged in India, should not exceed 99,128, that number being 4126 less than the number voted last year. One of the principal points upon which he rested his application for the vote, was the great difference between our numerical force and those of France, Prussia, and Austria. The number of men in the French force amounted to 430,000; in the Prussian (independent of the extraordinary number of officers), to 325,000; and in that of Austria, 539,000. After going through a lengthy statement, composed principally of figures and details relating to our colonial armaments, he proceeded to show the very satisfactory state of the army—the working and effect of various reforms which had been introduced into the service—also the reductions which had taken place in the expenditure, by authority or by the deaths of officers.

MR. HUME said he considered the army was in as flourishing a state now as ever. He, however, contended that very considerable reductions ought to be made, and which might be effected by stopping the recruiting, and not by discharging the soldiers. He concluded by moving a reduction of not less than 10,000 men.

Major Blackall, Captain Bolero, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Stanford, Col. Chatterton, Mr. Muntz, Col. Sibthorp, Col. Reid, Lord J. Manners, Col. Dunne, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Reynolds (who said that in respect to Ireland he considered this a Church question) followed in support of the motion.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH, SIR B. HALL, MR. B. OSBORNE, MR. COBDEN, and Alderman Sidney opposed the vote, and supported the amendment proposing a reduction of 10,000 men.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL said that, instead of making wholesale reductions, the proper course was to suit the military force to the requirements of the places where it was located.

SIR J. WALSH (who had to contend for a hearing amidst cries of "Divide" and "Oh!") supported the motion.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 223; against it, 50: Majority in favour of the original motion, 173.

A vote was then taken of £1,700,000 for the army.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The committee then passed to the navy estimates, and SIR F. BAKING made a general statement of the votes proposed, and of the reductions made upon the estimates of last year. The whole expenditure for the effective and non-effective naval service, for the conveyance of troops and the packet service, calculated for the year 1850-51, was £6,613,000, which, compared with the analogous expenditure for the year 1848-49, and including the naval excess, was a reduction of £1,333,000; being a reduction on last year's estimate of £480,000. The reduction proposed in the number of men was 1000 of the marine force, making a practical reduction during the last year and a half of 7000 men.

On the first vote, for 39,000 men for the sea-service for the year, including 11,000 marines,

MR. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the number of men be reduced to 31,400.

In the course of a short debate on this vote, LORD PALMERSTON stated that the number of Greek vessels detained, according to the last account received, was between forty and fifty, and they were merely held as pledges for satisfaction of the claims upon the Greek Government.

The committee divided:—

For Mr. Hume's amendment	..	..	..	..	..	19
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	117
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	98

The vote for 39,000 men was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

LORD J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Salaries of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the former to be fixed at £8000, and the latter at £7000 per annum.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill.

LORD STANLEY laid on the table the Railway Audit Bill, framed by the delegates of the railway companies, which was read a first time; and the second reading fixed for Friday.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

LORD REDESDALE presented petitions complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a return to the policy of Protection. The noble Lord said that neither he nor the people out of doors were convinced by the assertions so boldly made by certain persons who were pledged to Free Trade, that a return to the system of protection to native industry was impossible. On the contrary, he and the people generally were fully persuaded that, in some shape or other, Protection should be restored. If the new commercial system had worked well for the country, it would not be right to change it; but when it was found to work ruinously for the general interest, it was but reasonable to suppose that we would revert to the old system under which we had been so prosperous. The object of the new policy was to lower wages, and it had actually reduced the wages of the labouring population, on an average, 2s. a week. It had glutted the markets with agricultural produce, and rendered it absolutely impossible for the farmer to cultivate the land with a profit. As to the boasted prosperity of the manufacturing classes, he believed it rested on no sure foundation. The noble Lord required the Government to state what were the opinions they entertained with respect to the cause of the agricultural distress; whether they had any reasonable hope of an immediate and considerable alleviation of the distress. Supposing no advance in the price of grain should occur, did they think the land would be cultivated to the extent it was? What did they calculate the average price of corn would in future be?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was not surprised that such petitions were presented, knowing, as he did, that considerable agricultural distress existed in several parts of the country. He had not been induced to vote for the repeal of

the Corn Laws without believing that it would be attended by much difficulty, but he felt persuaded such a measure was inevitable sooner or later, for it could not have been possible to maintain the price of bread higher in England than in the other countries on the Continent. He could not pretend to prophesy as to the future price of corn, because all who had prophesied on this particular question of corn had signally failed. But if importation was the sword that hung over the heads of the farmers, it had a very blunt edge indeed. The diminution of importation of corn during the last month, as compared with the corresponding month last year, was very remarkable—being not less than 200,000 quarters. In February, 1849, the importation amounted to 380,000 quarters; in February this year it was only 100,000 quarters; and in the current month it was still decreasing. In fact, we had nearly reached that state of price that it was not worth the while of any country of Europe to send us corn. As to the cause of the agricultural distress, he admitted that it might be attributed in some degree to importation, but apprehension was the chief cause. There had been, too, less speculation than was wholesome or desirable in this country. The present stock of corn was exceedingly low, as compared with that of last year. On the 1st of February, 1849, there were 1,324,000 quarters in stock, whereas on the 1st of February this year there were only 242,028 quarters. The noble Marquis asserted that the consumption of the necessities and luxuries of the working classes had largely increased, was increasing, and was likely to increase. He agreed that it was the duty of Parliament to keep its eyes fixed on the progress of the great experiment of Free Trade—for an experiment it was—and by every practical means to assist the British farmer in his competition with the world.

The Earl of Malmesbury considered that the noble Marquis had been himself deceived, or he would not have attempted to deceive their Lordships by the rose-coloured statements he had made. He (Lord Malmesbury) had received communications that contradicted the noble Marquis's prosperity assertions. Imports were still going on, and though stocks might be low in the warehouses, they were not low in the farmers' yards. The noble Earl contended that agricultural produce had been depreciated thirty-three per cent. Then there were increased poor-rates and county-rates, which fell on the shoulders of the agricultural classes. It might be too much at present to expect those who were pledged to Free-Trade to agree to a return to Protection, but it was reasonable to expect them to relieve the farmers from the unjust burdens that fell on them, and to place them in a position of equality with the foreigners and with their fellow-countrymen.

Lord REDESDALE derived this comfort from the discussion, that it had extracted from the Lord President the admission that Free-Trade was only an experiment.

Earl GREY insisted that, if an experiment, it was in the highest degree satisfactory.

The petitions were laid on the table.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

SIR J. FRANKLIN.

Sir F. BARING stated, in reply to Sir R. Inglis, that the expedition about to sail in search of Sir J. Franklin consisted of two steamers, under the command of Captain Austin, and of two ships, which were a separate expedition, under the command of Captain Penny; that every exertion was being made to expedite their departure; and that the whole would sail, at the latest, in the last week of April.

PROTECTION.

Mr. WODEHOUSE gave notice of his intention to move resolutions, as an amendment to Mr. Cayley's motion for the repeal of the malt-tax, affirming the existence of agricultural distress, and the necessity of re-establishing a system of Protection.

CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR gave notice of his intention to move, after Easter, for leave to bring in a Bill to wind up the National Land Company.

MERCANTILE MARINE BILL.

Lord J. MANNERS gave notice that, in the event of the Mercantile Marine Bill being read a second time, he would move that it be referred to a select committee.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND moved that, whereas the present taxation of the country depressed all classes, and especially the labouring classes, by diminishing the funds for the employment of productive labour, it was the opinion of the House that adequate means should be forthwith adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government. The hon. member said he did not ask the House to go back on the policy of Free-Trade—if policy it could be called—but he asked them to follow it up to its legitimate consequences. His proposals were to reduce the expenditure, especially the salaries of persons holding office under the Crown, and to take off all the burdens imposed on raw produce. He also proposed to allow farmers to grow tobacco, to take off the malt tax, to reduce the duty on bricks, and to take off the hop duty.

Mr. CAYLEY seconded the motion. Mr. FOX MAULE contended that the system of Free-Trade, by which the Government were prepared to stand, had greatly alleviated the burdens of the working classes. He considered the motion as an attack upon salaries; but upon looking over the lists he could discover no margin for retrenchment consistent with the maintenance of the public faith. The right hon. gentleman met the motion by moving the previous question.

Mr. MANGLES had not sufficient confidence in Mr. Drummond's political consistency to vote for the motion.

Sir R. PEEL considered that the resolution, if adopted, would end in a delusion, and therefore he could not advise the House to affirm it. After the votes of the previous night in favour of the Army and Navy Estimates proposed by the Government, it would be most inconsistent to pass a general resolution such as that submitted. The right hon. baronet condemned the extravagant military forces kept up by the powers of Europe, by which they overburdened their resources, and declared that, in his opinion, no greater benefit could be conferred on the human race than a general agreement of all the great powers to proportion their military forces to their relative strength, and to reduce their armaments and their expenditure.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. EVELYN, and Colonel SMITHOP supported the motion. Mr. PAOR WOOD and Colonel Thompson objected to the resolution as vague, and as framed with the design of entrapping votes in favour of Protection.

Mr. A. STAFFORD denounced the one-sided Free-Trade now in operation, and insisted either on giving the farmers the benefit of the system, by allowing them to grow tobacco, to use their own malt, and taking off their peculiar burdens, or of returning to the Protective system.

Lord J. RUSSELL understood the motion to be a proposal for a large reduction of taxation, and for a large diminution of expenditure; but, as he believed the Government had taken the best course for effecting those objects, he could have no reason for affirming the resolution, and he should therefore agree in meeting it with the previous question. With respect to the claim for the farmers of this country to grow tobacco, it was the opinion of those competent to judge, that, even should the duty be taken off foreign tobacco, the farmers of England or Ireland could not grow it successfully. Much misapprehension prevailed as to the interpretation of the dogma, to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. He understood that, as applied to the Legislature, to mean, that nations should be allowed to pursue their own interests, like individuals, and that the Legislature should not interfere to make an article dear that should be cheap.

Lord J. MANNERS contended that the First Minister had admitted all that the mover of the resolution desired to affirm: that, in imposing duties, the Legislature should take care not to benefit one class at the expense of another. If the prosperity of the country was such as the advocates of the new commercial system maintained, he (Lord J. Manners) wished to know how it was that, night after night, proposals were made, now by a manufacturing, now by an agricultural, now by a commercial representative, to reduce taxation and to diminish expenditure. The noble Lord referred to the circulars of commercial houses to prove that our foreign trade was in a very languishing state, and asserted that the condition of England was not flourishing, as Free-traders attempted to persuade the House. The only things flourishing were the troops and figures of speech of honourable gentlemen opposite. The noble Lord supported the motion.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that all who were in favour of economy were bound to give their support to the motion, and should not attempt to escape from what it might lead to by voting for the previous question, which was merely an evasion of the subject. The motion was only a gentle admonition to the Government to go forward in the path of economy, and not a Protection movement, as some hon. members endeavoured to make it appear.

Mr. HENLEY said that throughout the country one universal cry against taxation was heard, and when that was the case it was the strongest proof of general distress, and more or less put in peril every institution in the land. As a decided friend to economy, he heartily supported the motion.

Mr. Heyworth and Mr. Hume, Mr. P. Bennet, and Captain Harris supported the motion.

Mr. B. OSBORNE maintained that the motion was a Protection motion in disguise, and he was determined not to be made a cat's-paw like his hon. friend Mr. Bright, or fall into the trap laid for Free-Traders by gentlemen opposite.

Mr. LABOUCHERE considered that it would be most ungenerous and unfair towards the Government to affirm any such general resolution of economy as that proposed, after all the Government had done, and all they were doing, in the way of retrenchment. He maintained that the country was as well able to bear taxation now as at any former period.

Mr. MUNTZ and Lord DUNCAN saw nothing in the motion that was not perfectly fair and incontrovertible; they, therefore, supported it.

Mr. BROTHERTON could not vote for a sham motion, however specious in appearance.

Mr. DRUMMOND replied, the object of his motion simply was to affirm the proposition, that the taxation which pressed particularly on the labourer and on the small farmer should be lightened.

The House divided—
For putting the previous question 190
Against it 156
Majority for the Government 34

The effect of this division was, that Mr. H. Drummond's resolution was not put from the chair. The announcement of so small a majority was loudly cheered by the supporters of the motion.

Sir H. HALFORD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the occupiers of lands and tenements, not being owners thereof, from payment of County Rates and county police rates.

After a short conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. P. WOOD moved for a Select Committee to search the journals of the

House for precedents relating to the right of Jews and other persons to take their seats without being sworn upon the Holy Gospels; to inquire into the manner in which Joseph Pease, the Quaker, took his seat in 1833; and to inquire into the manner in which Jews and other persons, not being Christians, are permitted to make oath in courts of justice.

Sir R. PEEL said that he had voted for a legislative measure to admit Jews to Parliament, and was prepared again to support such a measure. On the understanding that the proposed committee would not prejudice the question, he would not object to its appointment; but, should any attempt be made to supersede the right of the House of Lords to deal with the question, he pledged himself that no gentleman who had opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament should watch such attempt with greater jealousy than he would.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered that the committee was desirable, in order to obtain accurate information.

After a few remarks, the committee was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS, DUTY, &c.

On the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, the following returns were ordered, viz.:—Return of the amount of duty paid upon paper in the several Excise collections in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for the last ten years, stating also the totals for each year. Returns of the aggregate number of stamps issued for newspapers in the year 1849, in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, distinguishing the number at one penny and at one halfpenny; showing the number of London newspapers, the number of advertisements in them, the rate and amount of advertisement duty paid by them in the year 1849; and similar returns as regards the English provincial, the Scotch, and the Irish newspapers (all in continuation of parliamentary paper No. 160, of session 1849).

COUNTY RATES.

The adjourned debate on Mr. M. GIBSON'S County Rates and Expenditure Bill was resumed.

Sir J. PAXINGTON moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the present mode of levying and expending the county rate in England and Wales, with a view to ascertain whether any more satisfactory mode of levying the rates, and giving the ratepayers more effectual control over their expenditure, could be adopted. The hon. Baronet contended that the principle and details of the bill were objectionable, and it would, if carried into law, throw all the county business into confusion.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN supported the second reading of the bill, though he admitted that the details were open to many objections.

Sir J. GRAHAM was desirous to take a step towards the establishment of some efficient system of popular control of the county funds, and therefore he was prepared to give his support to the second reading, trusting that the details would undergo material amendment in committee.

Sir G. GREY believed that the principle of the bill was the establishment of a control over county funds on the basis of representation, and therefore he was favourable to the second reading. He, however, thought it would be advisable to refer it to a select committee to consider its details.

After a debate in which many hon. members took part, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, the object of which was to give a permissive power to town councils to levy a small rate for the establishment of public libraries and museums. The power was exclusively permissive, and was founded on the same principle as that contained in the bill which was brought in four years ago to enable town councils to establish museums, as well as on the recommendation of a select committee and the express wishes of the inhabitants of several of the largest towns in the kingdom.

Colonel SMITHOP opposed the taxing principle of the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. He could not consent to give the town councils the power of taxing the inhabitants against their will.

Mr. GOUTURN also opposed the bill. He considered that it would be unjust to allow town councils to tax the inhabitants generally for the benefit of a few. He feared that the proposed libraries would soon degenerate into mere political reading and lecture-rooms and clubs.

Mr. BERNAL thought that in the present impoverished state of the small boroughs it would be unjust to put on a new tax, even of the smallest amount. If the bill required the assent of two-thirds or three-fourths of the rated inhabitants, he might be induced to support it; but, as it gave the town councils the absolute power of taxation, he should oppose the second reading.

Sir G. GREY and Mr. LABOUCHERE cordially supported the principle of the bill, though they thought it would require considerable alteration in committee.

Mr. Hamilton, Lord J. Manners, Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. Spooner had every wish to see good useful libraries and museums, and every other species of sound intellectual enjoyment, provided for the people; therefore to the objects of the bill they were favourable, but could not consent to the principles of taxation on which the bill was based.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER believed that this bill was introduced with ulterior views, and that, should the second reading be carried, the limited power of taxation would be extended in committee, and a clause would be introduced under which the town councils would be empowered to turn the libraries into lecture-rooms, mechanics' institutes, and other political institutions. He should feel it to be his duty to oppose the second reading.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Wyld supported the bill.

Sir R. Inglis, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. Oswald opposed it.

Sir J. GRAHAM required Mr. Ewart to pledge himself to introduce a clause requiring a requisition from the majority of the inhabitants previous to the establishment of the rate.

Mr. EWART declined to give the required pledge, though he thought there should be some check on the town councils.

Sir G. GREY did not think reasonable to ask Mr. Ewart to give a decisive pledge on the subject. He thought the House should be satisfied with the hon. member's general assurance that he was favourable to the principle.

The House divided—
For the second reading 118
Against it 101
Majority in favour of the Bill 17
The Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CONVICT PRISONS.

The Earl of GREY moved the second reading of the Convict Prisons Bill, the object of which was to render imprisonment in this country a portion of the punishment to be undergone by persons sentenced to transportation. He proposed that the imprisonment should be solitary, and that its duration should be shorter or longer according to circumstances—18 months being the maximum term. Arrangements had been made whereby, in county prisons and in Pentonville and Millbank prisons, 2000 cells were available, which he considered would be sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the separate system of confinement. After imprisonment, the convicts should be sent to Gibraltar, Bermuda, or Portland, to be employed on the public works, under a reformatory system of discipline. The last stage of punishment to which the convicts should be subjected was, that they should be sent to various distant colonies, through which they should be dispersed as much as possible. Australia and other colonies originally established as free colonies ought not, he admitted, to be forced against their inclination to receive convicts; but Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia, and to a small extent Norfolk Island, should be the colonies especially selected for the reception of convicts after undergoing the preliminary confinement and reformatory discipline. This bill applied especially to the prisons of Great Britain; but it was the intention of the Government to apply a similar convict policy to Ireland.

The bill was read a second time.

BURIAL CLUBS.

In reply to Lord Monteagle, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the subject of burial clubs, and the abominable system of secret poisoning to which they gave rise, was under the consideration of the Government, and he trusted that a clause in the general measure contemplated with respect to burials would reach those clubs; but, if not, he would not object to a short bill to put a stop to those clubs.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

CHURCHYARDS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON wished to put a question to the noble Lord the member for Bath, a question of which he had given him only a momentary notice because the cause which gave rise to it had only come under his notice within the last half-hour. When he came to the House this evening, he passed through St. Margaret's churchyard, and under the tower of that church, and within a few yards of that house he saw an open grave, ready for the interment of a corpse. Now it being in evidence that interment in St. Margaret's churchyard was injurious to the health of the members of that House, and also to society in general, he begged to ask the noble Lord whether he had any power to check or put an end to a nuisance, which was not only injurious to hon. members and to society in London, but also condemned by the general voice of the community at large?

Lord ASHLEY hoped that hon. members would give their attention to the report which had been laid on the table of the House, in order that they might see in its length and breadth the enormous mischiefs that arise from the system of intramural interment. Under the Nuisance Act, he and others attempted to close some of the graveyards in the metropolis; but the magistrates thought they had exceeded their powers, and that they had no means of interfering with graveyards, beyond ordering now and then that certain disinfecting substances should be scattered over them.

Mr. GOUTURN said that when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was informed by the churchwardens of St. Margaret's that they were then about to buy a piece of land for a burial-ground away from the church.

Sir G. GREY said, with regard to the question of the hon. Member for Westminster, the report had not been long in the hands of the Government. That report was now under their consideration; a bill had been prepared on the subject, and very soon after Easter the Government expected to bring in a bill founded on the report.—(Hear, hear.)

RUSSIA.

Mr. ANSTAY wished to ask the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Depart-

ment a question with respect to the withdrawal of the excess of the Russian troops which at present occupied the Danubian provinces. The noble Lord had stated that, in accordance with the convention, that excess of number would be withdrawn. Would such be the case? If so, would any portion of Sir W. Parker's squadron be withdrawn?

Lord PALMERSTON had already declared that he had received the most positive assurances of the Russian Government that the troops would be withdrawn. With respect to the latter part of the question, the conduct of the squadron would depend upon circumstances.

Mr. ANSTAY wished to know whether it was the intention of the noble Lord to withdraw the squadron, or any part of it, from the Greek waters?

Lord PALMERSTON: The service on which they were engaged would prevent that.

BLOCKADE OF ATHENS.

Mr. G. BANKES wished to ask the noble Lord whether the blockade of Athens had actually ceased?

Lord PALMERSTON said that a blockade, properly interpreted, meant the prevention of any vessels going into or coming out of a port. The squadron before Athens had only prevented the passing of Greek vessels from the Piræus. Sir W. Parker, on the 1st of the present month, had withdrawn a portion of the squadron, on receiving instructions from her Majesty's Government, and an intimation that they had accepted the good offices of the French Government.

Mr. HUME wished to know who it was that would have to pay the value of the ships which had been detained by the British squadron?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the ships had been detained in pledge for certain sums due to English subjects, and would be detained until those claims were satisfied, but no longer.

TEN HOURS' BILL—RELAY SYSTEM IN FACTORIES.

Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to declare the intentions of the Legislature in respect of the hours and mode of working under the Factory Acts. The circumstances which led him to do so, he said, were very simple, and he would be brief in stating them. In 1847, a bill for regulating the time of labour in factories was introduced. By the act of 1845, it was enacted that labour in factories should be confined between the hours of half-past five in the morning and eight in the evening—a period of fifteen hours; but by a clause it was provided that the labour of all young persons should be calculated from the time when they first commenced in the morning, and that none should work for more than ten hours. The result was, that, under the interpretation of that Act, the system of relays and shifts was altogether impossible. After the passing of the Act of 1847, it was discovered that the section limiting the labour of young persons was not so stringent as to entirely exclude the system of relays. Great discontent was consequently produced among factory operatives, cross and contradictory decisions were given by magistrates on the clause, and no one knew exactly what the clause was. To prevent further litigation, a case was referred to the Court of Exchequer for its decision, and the result was, a decision adverse to the interpretation put upon the act by the factory inspectors; and Mr. Baron Parke declared that the words of the act were not sufficiently strong to carry into effect what the Court strongly suspected was the intention of the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) Believing himself that the object of the Legislature, in passing the act, was to interdict shifts and relays, he now asked for leave to bring in a bill to more effectively carry out that object.

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On the motion of Mr. FITZ, leave was given to bring in a bill to render more simple and effectual the titles by which congregations or societies, for purposes of religious worship or education in England and Wales, hold property required for such purposes.

The Highways Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

St. HELEN'S SAVINGS-BANK.—The trustees of the St. Helen's Savings-bank are preparing to pay a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound. It is expected that there will be funds to pay all legal demands in full. Persons who had deposited money beyond the legal amount, can only claim the surplus, if there is any money remaining from the property of the Johnsons after the legal claims are satisfied.

SAILORS' HOME AT PORTSMOUTH.—A public meeting, over which Vice-Admiral Dacres presided, was held at Portsmouth on Tuesday, to consider the means of establishing a Sailors' Home for sailors in the port irrespective of the receiving ships. There were present Lord George Lennox, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Admiral Sir F. Austen, Admiral Douglas, and many other naval officers. Resolutions were passed for carrying out the object desired, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the necessity of the proposed home, and the benefits likely to result from it. It appeared that application had been made to the Board of Admiralty for assistance and co-operation; but the Lords declined interfering in their capacity as a board; the First Lord had, however, as member for Portsmouth, promised his assistance to the measure.

PURCHASE OF LAND BY THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—This society has concluded its first purchase, in East Surrey. The estate is distant from London about nine miles, and consists of nearly 60 acres of very eligible building land, adjoining the Malden station on the South-Western Railway. It is bounded on two sides by good roads, on the third side by the railway, and on the fourth by the estate of the Duke of Cambridge. The terms of the purchase are, we understand, very favourable to the society, and it is probable that a large proportion of the allotments will cost the members less than £30, including all expenses. It is said that some of the lots will be set aside for those members who are prepared to pay for them at once, and that the remainder will be offered to the subscribing members in order to be determined by lot; and the system of drawing for priority has been so devised that every member will have exactly his fair proportion of chances with reference to the length of time for which he has subscribed. The site is admirably adapted for the erection of small villas, worth to let from £30 to £40 per annum, and it is calculated that the cheapest lots will each be worth from £2 10s. to £3 a year for building on. Of course, nothing is known of the political tendencies of individual members of this society; but, from the general character of the men who are using this means to acquire the franchise, it may be confidently assumed that this Malden estate will, in a short time, be the means of adding several hundred votes to the large majority of Reformers in East Surrey.

GARDEN ALLOTMENTS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird has taken the field belonging to the town of Dundee, extending from the Newtyle Railway tunnel eastward to the top of Hilltown, to be laid out in garden allotments. It comprises nine acres, and is laid out in ten sections, in 270 lots of from six to eleven poles each. It is his Lordship's purpose to invest the property in trustees, who will see that the scheme is properly worked out. The price to be charged for the allotment is about 1s. 6d. per pole.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The tide of emigration seems again to have set in from Liverpool. Six vessels from New York alone lay in the Mersey on Tuesday awaiting the tide. The aggregate number of their passengers was upwards of 3000. Meanwhile hundreds of other persons are waiting to depart by other ships.

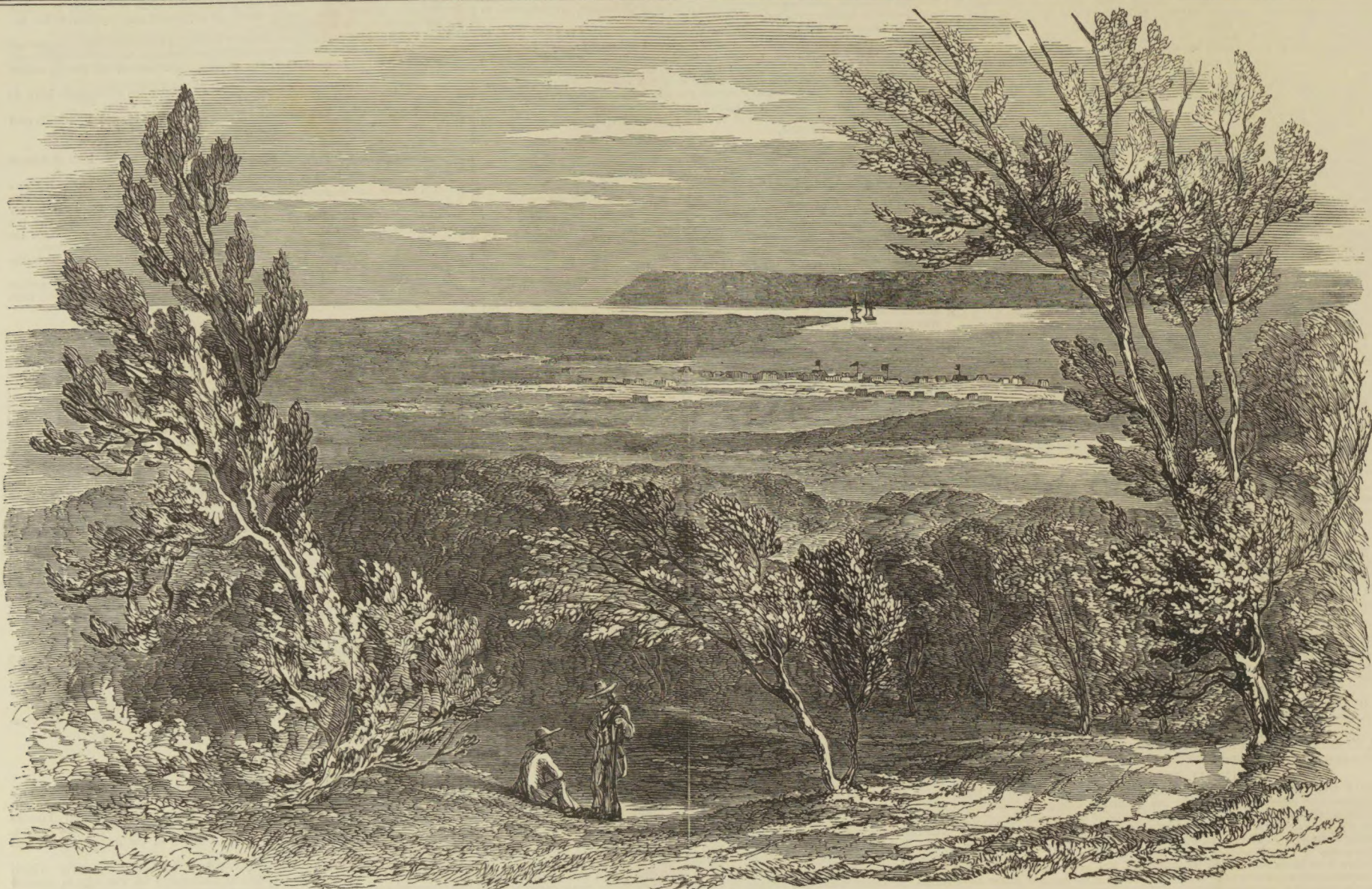
ACCIDENT AT A NAPHTHA MANUFACTORY.—On Monday evening week an explosion and fire occurred at the naphtha manufactory belonging to Mr. James Bapty, manufacturing chemist, New Wortley, near Leeds. It appears, that, in order to divert the disagreeable fumes from the vapour generated in the process of making naphtha, Mr. Bapty had a pipe fixed by which the offensive fumes were conveyed from the still into a tall chimney. The pipe was defective, and a new one was ordered, but had not been got ready; meanwhile the old pipe had been repaired, and all went on safely till about ten minutes before six o'clock on Monday evening, when, in discharging the still, a quantity of the gaseous product escaped through chinks in the pipe, and as the fire, through mistake, had only been partially extinguished, in an instant a violent explosion took place, resembling one of fire-damp in a coal-mine. The roof of the building was lifted up perpendicularly, one of its sides, adjoining a yard, was driven down, and when the roof fell the flames were forced out laterally for several yards, and Mr. Bapty, Mr. John Brook, and two persons named Joseph Wrigley and John Williamson, were completely enveloped in a sheet of fire, and had to make their way out of it as best they could. A larger building, to which that in which the explosion took place forms a wing, was also set on fire. The building was a new one, and we understand that the entire damage will amount to between £400 and £500. Neither the building nor the stock is insured. Mr. Brook, one of the injured parties, expired on Wednesday morning week.

COCKFIGHTERS.—On Monday last, about four hundred persons, from various counties in England, assembled at Holcombe Hill, near Bury, to witness a cock battle. The police having been made acquainted with the intentions of the parties, stationed themselves on the spot, when their presence so intimidated the cockfighters that no attempt was made to carry out their intentions, and the crowd left the place, greatly chagrined in consequence of the disappointment.

YORK AND LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.—On Tuesday the Master in Chancery Blunt settled the list of shareholders to the extent of 200. Mr. Goodchap, the official manager, reports that the liabilities are estimated at £1900 and upwards, and that the probable amount of assets to meet them will be £3900.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THREE CONVICTS.—Shortly before twelve o'clock, at noon, on Tuesday, three convicts, employed near the *Nankin*, 50-gun frigate, at Woolwich Dockyard, managed to get hold of some old clothing used by the riggers, and so metamorphosed themselves that they got into a boat without it being observed that they were convicts attempting to escape. They had rowed some distance up the river, with the tide, until near the *Figard* flag-ship, when, coming across a hawser, their management of the boat satisfied the waterman named Young, in charge of the factory boat at the landing-place, that they were not riggers or men belonging to the yard, and he immediately, with the aid of another person, gave chase, at the same time giving the alarm to the *Figard*, and a boat of that vessel was also lowered and gave chase. The waterman Young succeeded in overtaking and capturing the three convicts. The convicts appeared three determined characters, and muttered loud threats because they were detected.

ELLS.—A correspondent assures us that last week there was caught at the over fall of Mr. Compton's, Water Newton, near Peterborough, an eel, full of spawn, which has been preserved by Mr. Baker, chemist, Stamford, and is now in the possession of Mr. Compton, and is important as settling the long-disputed question as to the propagation of the eel.



BAY AND SETTLEMENT OF NATAL, NOW D'URBAN.

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

GREAT exertion is making at this moment to direct the great stream of emigration towards the new colony of Natal, which may be described as a long strip of fertile country in South Africa, along the coast and inland as far as the Drakensberg, or Quathlumba Mountains, its port lying 1000 miles to the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope.

Among these efforts is the establishment of an association known as the Natal Company, which is stated to have been established for "the purpose of promoting emigration, for the acquisition and sale of land, and for the cultivation of cotton, &c." To afford an opportunity for explaining these objects a public meeting was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Monday evening; Mr. G. E. Cotterell in the chair. The secretary stated that the company had had selected and surveyed by the Colonial Government a large tract of country, the best undisposed of; and that they propose to bestow upon any respectable family going to Natal, fifty acres of good open land. A man and wife will be considered a family, whether with children or not. The passage money in the steerage is £10 for each adult, with twenty-five acres; in the intermediate, £19, with twenty-five acres, or £22 10s. with fifty acres; and, in either case, five acres for each child: cabin passengers, £35.

The principal feature of this association, however, is that £10 worth of land, equal, at the Government price of 4s. per acre, to fifty acres, will be allowed to the Company for each emigrant conveyed out; and the Government condition, with reference to the grant of land, being that the Company shall give twenty acres to each emigrant, a profit of thirty acres might thus be secured to the Company; but, as the Company propose allowing twenty-five instead of twenty acres, the net land profit will be reduced to twenty-five acres.

Mr. J. S. Christopher, one of the promoters of the company, and who has resided some time in Natal, then explained the advantages of the colony, which he stated to possess one of the finest climates in the world; capable of producing tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, indigo, &c., in greater abundance than any other British colony. Mr. Christopher, after urging the importance of Government assistance, proceeded to state that the temperature of Natal ranged from 55 to 100 degrees, but the air was so pure that the heat was not so oppressive as in this country. The soil was so productive, that two, and even three, crops were frequently obtained from the same lands in a year without any dressing. Natal was intersected throughout with a great number of rivers. There was nothing at all to fear from the native population, and the colony would easily support from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 emigrants. In the capital of the colony, Pietermaritzburg, there were already about 1500 inhabitants; and D'Urban, the port, contained about 600 inhabitants. There was a postal communication between the two places twice a

week, and fortnightly, by the Cape, with England. The colony already exported a considerable quantity of horses, buffaloes, oxen, butter, corn, &c., to the Mauritius. It was true wheat would not grow on the coast; but a little inland it grew luxuriantly, without any dressing. The horses which had been introduced into the colony by the Dutch farmers, cost about £10 each, and would easily travel 100 miles a day. Indigo grew indigenous in the colony, and was sold at 3s. 4d. the pound in this country. A company was about to be formed for the purpose of cultivating the white mulberry, for silk. Iron, coal, copper, and plumbago are found in the colony; and there is abundance of wood of every description. The Dutch colonists are hospitable, religious, and moral; and the Zoolus, a native tribe living in Natal, are intelligent, docile, and shrewd.

After further explanation, a series of resolutions were passed in support of the proposed company; and, after thanking Mr. Christopher for his information, and the chairman for his services, the meeting separated.

Mr. Christopher has in the press a volume entitled "Emigration for One Thousand Families to Natal," containing a variety of useful information for emigrants. The key to the country is a harbour or bay, of which we annex two views, as well as of Port Natal, now called D'Urban, in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

The Rev. Mr. Archbell states that the contiguity to the bay, its superabundance of fuel as well as large timber, its inexhaustible supply of water from four rivers, one of which has ten times more than supplies the whole of Cape Town (with 25,000 inhabitants), all point out the great importance of the locality. Two of these rivers run into the Bay, and a third (the Umlazi) within four miles of its margin. The stream of this river is considerable, and may be conducted over a rich and fertile flat leading to the present town and bay.

Upon reference to the nautical directions for entering the harbour, and a comparison with Dampier's account of it in the year 1684, the quantity of water on the bar appears to have undergone little change. Vessels drawing ten feet of water with a leading wind can safely enter the harbour at all times of tide. At high water there is from thirteen to fifteen feet of water; and there is no doubt that with a steam tug and a dredging machine that fifteen feet of water and double the present width might always be found in the channel. This being done, a finer harbour could not exist.

With regard to the bar, a Correspondent states:—"The captain of the *John Stewart*, 198 tons, belonging to Aberdeen, took me from Algoa Bay to Natal. We hugged the coast going up, and being able to see the land well, he remarked that it must be a fine country; but when the pilot took the vessel into the inner harbour next morning, he was delighted, and said, "This will become the capital of South Africa. It is now what Aberdeen was before the harbour was improved. It will be a splendid place."

D'Urban is forty-eight miles from Pietermaritzburg, the capital, and the residence of the Governor. It has not a municipality. The consequence is that the

streets are sadly neglected. After rain they are better than when dry. The ground is sand, without a stone being upon it.

The streets were laid out by the Dutch farmers at right-angles, with market-square, &c. Town lots of £100 each may be had from the Government. The town is a full mile from the anchorage for the sake of water, but no doubt water will shortly be carried to the landing-place. But for a difficulty by no means insuperable, the Umgani in a large stream would ere this have been conducted close to every one's door. The streets are wide, to admit of extensive waggon traffic. A new custom-house is building, an episcopal church, and a new Wesleyan chapel.



ZOOLOU MAN.

The bay, with islands in the centre, is very beautiful at high water, and indeed at all times. It is well stocked with fish, and crabs are very abundant and numerous in species. The whole commerce of Natal must go through this port, as well as that to the Zoolu Country; and also a considerable portion of that with the Dutch farmers over the Drakensberg and beyond the Orange River, together amounting to about £90,000.

In a small work by Jacob Erasmus Methley, and entitled "The New Colony of Port Natal, with Information for Emigrants," we find the following glowing picture of the above district:—

"The entrance to the bay or harbour is a channel, which gradually expands into a magnificent sheet of water, in extent about three miles by twelve, having all the peculiar characteristics of lake scenery, the beauty of which is considerably enhanced by a cluster of islands covered with mangroves. On one side is the high land called the Bluff, which is clothed with the forest to the water's edge; on the other side is the landing-place, where the vessels anchor within a few yards of the shore; here a new custom-house has been erected, and on an elevated point near, a strong block-house or fort has been built, surrounded by a palisade. It has a pretty effect when first seen upon entering the bay.

"D'Urban, the sea-port town, is situated a little more than a mile higher up, on the banks of the lake, embowered in trees and flowering shrubs in endless variety.

"The road from the town to the beach, at high water, leads through the forest, and the stranger must be struck with the number and variety of the creepers and parasitic plants; they are twining round and clinging to everything which



NATAL, NOW D'URBAN—THE BLUFF

will yield them support, festooning the branches of the trees, and matting together the underwood, so as almost to render the bush impenetrable. The convolvulus and passion-flower, together with a kind of honeysuckle and nasturtium, are plentiful, as well as many rare exotics, which would be highly prized by the horticulturist in England, but which, being here constantly before the eye, soon cease to attract the attention. When the tide is out you can reach almost any part of the town by the sands, which are firm, but in some parts rather wet. "Perhaps nowhere can a greater variety of fruits be obtained than in Natal. Tropical plants flourish here well, which are not grown on the higher lands near the metropolis. Pine-apples grow in the open air, and ripen at all seasons, without irrigation, and with no more care, or as much, as a bed of cabbages. There is also the banana, peach, apricot, guava, orange, lemon, fig, almond, mulberry, &c., and in the other districts are the apple, pear, strawberry, raspberry, &c., together with the walnut-tree and grape-vine, as well as the native fruits, many of which are very delicious. Wheat will not grow in this neighbourhood, although oats, barley, beans, peas, &c., do well; neither is this district adapted for the rearing or grazing of cattle; sheep will not live here, and the horse sickness, which prevails more or less throughout the colony, is generally the most virulent in the vicinity of the coast. Fish of various kinds are plentiful, and delicious oysters (similar to our natives) are procured from the rocks at the foot of the Bluff. Great quantities of cattle and produce are regularly shipped from this port to the Mauritius, which is distant between two and three weeks sail, and always offers a ready market for stock of every description. Madagascar has for some time supplied the Mauritian market with cattle, and the Cape and Australia with rice, corn, fish, &c.

"Near the upper end of the bay are the mangrove islands, the wood of which is used in the construction of houses; there are also great quantities of shells, which are burnt for lime. It is exceedingly pleasant, on a summer's evening, to sail round this noble bay. As the boat proceeds on its course there is an ever-changing panorama of nature's brightest pictures; profuse and lovely vegetation margins the water; and as you near the islands, flocks of flamingoes, pelicans, and cranes, large white-plumaged birds, rise on the wing, startled by your approach. Soon you glide into a canal-like passage, the trees on either hand arching above, forming a fairy-like vista, through which the evening breeze comes cool and refreshing. Underneath the clear water you see the fish darting to and fro between the matted roots of the mangrove; and as the rich flood of light from the setting sun leaves the waters of the bay, you hear the song of the Kafir, or far off on the hills the distant howl of the hungry jackal: sometimes a vulture or long-legged crane goes sailing overhead, the short twilight dies away, and the fire-flies dart around, enlivening the gloom; night throws her mantle over sleeping nature, and the bright constellations of the Southern Hemisphere appear, but seldom look down on a scene of greater loveliness or beauty."

CURIOSITIES.—XV.

SWORD OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

This interesting relic of the Emperor is preserved in the magnificent collection of arms in the north corridor at Windsor Castle.

The hilt and guard of the sword are of or-molu, beautifully chased, the style of ornamentation being in the classic taste which arose after the first Revolution: the head of Medusa, the thunderbolts of Jupiter, figures of Neptune, &c., being amongst the enrichments. The blade is engraved for a short way below the hilt, and gilded, and a small shield-shaped part is blue. The scabbard is of black leather, the chape, &c. being of or-molu.

A sword similar in character to this is, we believe, in the possession of the Duke of Wellington, and it was taken at Waterloo.

SWORD OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

On Monday morning, Lord Campbell took his seat at Lincoln, for the first time, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, to which high office he has just been appointed. It is usual for the Corporation to meet the Judges on their arrival in Lincoln; but, as Lord Campbell did not arrive with Baron Parke, the new Lord Chief Justice missed his "reception," and entered the city privately on Saturday evening.

On Sunday, his Lordship attended divine service in the magnificent cathedral. He was accompanied by the High Sheriff (— Fane, Esq.) and attendants and the congregation was very large.

On Monday morning, Lord Campbell was conveyed from his lodgings to the Castle, in the High Sheriff's carriage. At ten o'clock, his Lordship took his seat on the *nisi prius* side of the Castle-hall; Mr. Baron Parke presiding in the Crown Court.

On Lord Campbell entering the court, the members of the Bar rose and made their obeisance. An Artist of Lincoln sketched, for our Journal, the accompanying Portrait of his Lordship, listening to Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., in the first cause tried, "Peniston v. Dawber and others," an action for debt to recover the price of a boiler, in which a verdict was returned for the plaintiff to the full amount claimed. The cause-list was very heavy for the county of Lincoln. His Lordship sat till half-past nine o'clock at night.

We append a sketch of the legal life of the new Lord Chief Justice:— John Lord Campbell, the second son of a distinguished minister of the Scotch Kirk, was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of M.A. He was called to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Michaelmas Term, 1806, and soon attained a considerable common law practice. From 1809 to 1816 he published a series of successful law reports, known as "Campbell's Nisi Prius Cases." He travelled the Western Circuit, where his indefatigable industry and his great forensic acumen soon gave him a leading position. His career was most prosperous. As an advocate, he in some measure resembled his father-in-law, the late Mr. Scarlett (Lord Abinger), in his fame and good fortune. Few counsel were more successful in the obtaining of verdicts for their clients than Mr. Campbell; and, with such a reputation, his profits were naturally very great. It is said that in some years he made the largest income ever known at the common law bar. In 1827 he became a King's Counsel; in 1832 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of Knighthood. He was made Attorney-General in 1834, and retained that office (a short interval of retirement excepted) until 1841, when he was named Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and created a Peer. He held the Irish seal but for a short time, having succeeded from office with his party. On their return to power, he took a seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and, on the recent retirement of Lord Denman, he has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Campbell, during the term which elapsed from his retirement from the Irish Chancery to his assumption of the ermine of Chief Justice, has acted with incessant assiduity as a Judge in the Privy Council and in the House of Lords. His "Lives of the Chancellors," and of the Chief Justices, are also the fruits of that period of laborious leisure. Lord Campbell, although two years older than Lord Denman, who has just retired from the Chief Justiceship, bears every indication of a green old age.

In the *British Quarterly Review* we find the following notice of the legal attainments of Lord Campbell:—

"Campbell, though a better read lawyer than any man of the elder school, with the exception of Scott, Abbott, Sugden, Holroyd, Richardson, Hullock, Park, Tindal, and Patteson, possessed no one gift or attribute of the advocate. His person was awkward and ungainly; his countenance heavy, dull, and unimpressive; there was 'the cheek of parchment and the eye of stone'; his voice was creaky and unmelodious; his style—if style it could be called—bad, disjointed, and graceless. Though a tolerable Latin scholar and a passable historian, the ex-leader of the Oxford circuit had no pretensions to deep or elegant learning. Yet by persevering plodding on, Lord Campbell, though as little brilliantly employed as any man we know, has risen to be Solicitor and Attorney-General, to be Lord Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of her Majesty's Ministers; and now, while we write, he aspires to be Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench."

The Grand Jury of the county of Lincoln have presented an address to Lord Denman, who has forwarded the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—Baron Parke has transmitted your address to me, with a letter of his own, written in the true spirit of a gentleman, a scholar, and a friend. But the uncommon kindness of that unexpected address places me in no small difficulty. No words can express my sense of its value. I doubt whether it is most honourable to yourselves



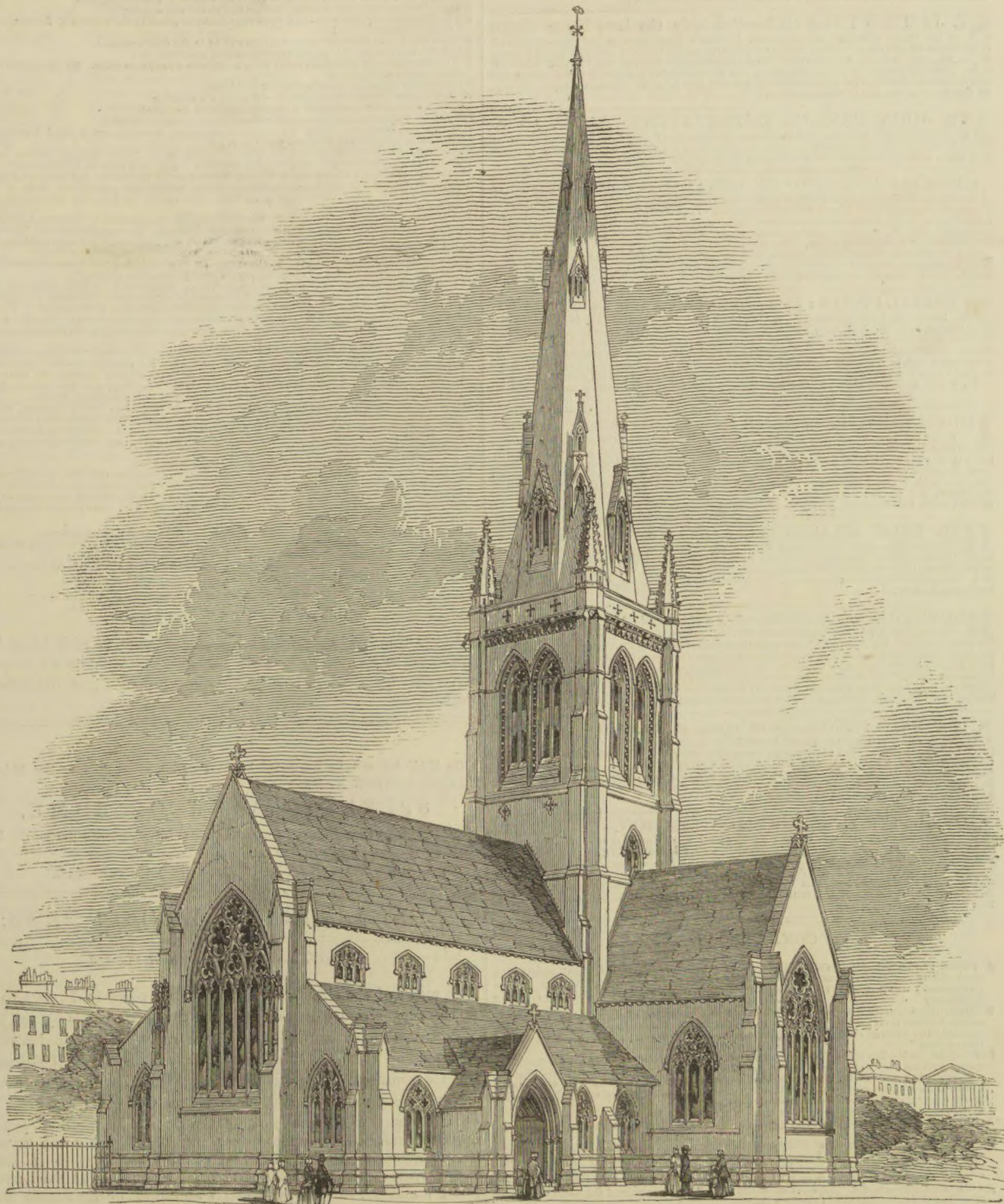
THE RIGHT HON. LORD CAMPBELL, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—SKETCHED AT LINCOLN ON MONDAY LAST.

or to me—to yourselves, as embodying those noble sentiments which naturally spring up in generous minds at the painful close of a long judicial career; to me, as a testimony to the honesty with which that career has been run. I trust I am not wrong in believing that you give me full credit for exercising my office on every occasion, according to the best of my understanding, in conformity with truth and justice, and are satisfied that no personal feeling whatever could have diverted me from the path of duty. To the last hour of my life it will be among my best consolations that twenty-three of the most distinguished gentlemen of the great county of Lincoln, who have known me long and well, should have sent me such a document; and I trust the beneficial effects of a cordial good understanding between the people and the judges of the land will be perpetual. With sincere thanks and fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourselves and our country. I have the honour to be your grateful humble servant, DENMAN.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT WESTMINSTER.

The first stone of this church was laid on November 8th last, by Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Bentinck; and an illustration of that interesting ceremony appeared in our Journal for November 17. The building is now in progress.

The Church of the Holy Trinity is designed in what is called the early or geometrical decorated style which prevailed at the time of Edward the First and Second. The plan of the Church is in the form of a cross, with a tower at the intersection of the four arms. The length of the nave, including the space under the tower, is 84 feet, and the width 19 feet 6 inches. The aisles are 62 feet 6



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BUILDING AT WESTMINSTER.

inches long, and 12 feet wide, including the thickness of the columns. The transepts are 19 feet 6 inches wide, and the whole length across the two is 73 feet. The chancel is 40 feet 6 inches long, and 20 feet 9 inches wide: it has an aisle on each side about 15 feet long; the vestry extends beyond the north one. The entrances to the Church are through north and south porches; there is also a priest's door to the chancel on the south side, and a door to the vestry on the north. The height of the nave to the point of the roof is about 53 feet, and the height of the chancel and transepts about 49 feet from the ground; the height of the tower is 93 feet, and the spire itself about 100 feet; together making a height of 193 feet to the top of the vane. Bargate stone from Surrey is used for the outside surface of the walls (its first introduction in London), with Anston stone quoins. Bath stone is used for all the dressings, and Kentish rag for the body of the walls. The chancel and porches are lined on the inside with Bath stone, which will add materially to the effect; and it would be very desirable that the whole Church should be finished in the same way. The space within the tower is to be carried up to the height of 54 feet; and to form a kind of lantern, groined over in stone, and lighted on three sides by a two-light window. The east end has a window of seven lights, occupying nearly the whole space; the side windows are of three lights. The buttresses to this part of the building have niches of a rich character, about midway up; the end ones are surmounted by crocketed pinnacles. The west end is shown in the view, as also the south transept and nave, and the tower and spire; they do not, therefore, require description. The roofs are to be entirely open, having arched ribs resting on richly carved corbels: they are designed in such a way as to produce a very rich and striking effect in the interior. The timber to be of deal, and the covering Staffordshire tiles. The seats are all to be open and free, and will accommodate on the floor (there being no galleries) 850, including 200 children.

The site of the Church is a triangular piece of ground, close to Vauxhall Bridge, with a road on each side, close up to the building. The cost of the Church will be about £10,000: some considerable portion of this sum is expended upon the foundations, which, owing to the nature of the ground, are about twenty feet below the level of the roads. It is to be hoped that individuals, who may feel interested in this great and noble work, will be induced to meet the liberality of the founder, by supplying what is still wanted in the decorations and furniture, and in painted windows, for these are necessary to give full effect to this handsome building. Archdeacon Bentinck having engaged to complete the substantial portions only. The font and one painted window are already provided.

The architect is Mr. John L. Pearson, of Delahay-street, Westminster, and the builders are Messrs. Smith and Appleford, of Pimlico.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick.
MONDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born.
TUESDAY, 19.—Sun rises 6h. 7m., sets 6h. 10m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Spring Quarter commences.
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Benedict. Southey, poet laureate, died, 1843.
FRIDAY, 22.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 23.—Oxford Term ends. A. Von Weber died, 1829.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 15	4 30	4 50	5 15	5 45	6 20	7 00

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. SIMS REEVES. The nobility, subscribers to the Opera, and the public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 21 (being the last night but one before Easter), on which occasion Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance in Verdi's Opera, "ERENI," Ernani, Mr. Sims Reeves (his first appearance), Ray Lovers, Signor Belletti, Carlo V., Signor Loredi (his second appearance), and Elvira, Mdlle. Parodi: with various entertainments in the Ballet Department, in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlles. Rose, Julien, Lamoureux, Aumand, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, MM. Charles and Taglioni, will appear. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Opera-office, Haymarket. The subscribers are respectfully informed, that in case they should be desirous to attend this extra performance, they will have the option of taking it in lieu of a subscription night.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Three Nights of the Opera Comique, and of Mdlle. Charton's appearance in London.—MONDAY next, March 18 (for the last time), Auber's Comico Opera, LE MACON.—WEDNESDAY next, March 20, Auber's Opera, LE DOMINO NOIR (positively for the last time).—AND, FRIDAY next, March 22 (positively for the last time), Les DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE, being the last performance of the Opera Comique.—Boxes and Stalls, at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 35, Old Bond-street, and at the Box Office.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his Entertainment for the LAST TIME, in the Great Room, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, at Half-past Eight o'clock, being the last performance of the present Entertainment in London.

APPROACHING END OF LENT.—LOVE'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS AT STORE-STREET.—Ventriloquism Extraordinary.—MONDAY, March 18, Mr. LOVE will repeat his Entertainments at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square. Doors open at half-past seven, begin at eight. Reserved seats, boxes 4s; first-class seats, 2s; 2s; private boxes, 4s 1s and 2s 1s 6d. Books, containing Programme, &c., to be had at the theatre, price 6d.
On Tuesday next, March 19, Mr. Love will make his third appearance this season at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in a total change of Entertainments; and on Wednesday next, March 20, Mr. Love will appear at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea.

MUSICAL UNION: FIRST MATINEE, TUESDAY, MARCH 19th, at Half past Three o'clock, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quintet in E flat minor, Hummel; Quartet in D, No. 7, M. Zart; Rondo Capriccioso Op. 14, Mendelssohn; Septet, E flat, Op. 20, Beethoven.—Executants: Salomon, Deiot, Hill, Paul, Howell, Lazarus, Jarrett, and Baumann. Piano-forte, Miss Kate Lee. Members' Tickets have been sent to their respective residences; and, to prevent delay at the Concert Rooms, it is requested that the subscriptions be paid to the Treasurers, CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street. J. ELLA, Director.
* * * The Record of 1849, and complete sets, may be had on application to the Director, Gratis to Members and Musical Libraries.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are most respectfully informed the SECOND CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, March 18. Programme: Sinfonia, Letter Q. Haydn; Concerto C minor, Paganini; Mr. C. Salaman, Baritone; Overture, Leonora, Beethoven; Sinfonia, M. S. Mendelssohn; Polonaise in A, Mr. Blagrove, Meysseder; Overture in D, Bernard Romberg. Vocal Performers, Mdlle. Charton and Herr Formes. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single tickets (with reserved seat), 1s 1s; double tickets (ditto), 1s 10s; triple tickets (ditto), 2s 5s., to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, will open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner, on MONDAY, MARCH 18th. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s, Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BANYARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi; showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES OF ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d.—The Painting will as usual be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.

NEW EXHIBITION.—Now open, at No. 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution, a Picturesque Tour to the BRITANNIA BRIDGE, with Illustrations, comprising Views of BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, COVENTRY, the VICTORIA and BRITANNIA BRIDGES, &c., &c., on a Grand Scale. Painted by J. W. ALLES, Esq. An instructive and amusing description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. Hours of Exhibition.—Afternoon, Two o'clock and Four; Evenings, Seven o'clock and Nine. Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ILLUSTRATIONS ON ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachoffner, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at One o'clock, during Lent.—Dr. Bachoffner's LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, Mornings and Evenings.—The Second Lecture on the CHEMICAL RELATIONS OF THE METALS by J. H. PEPPER, Esq. DISSOLVING VIEWS OF LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY, and as it NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture; also a Series of VIEWS OF ROME.—Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING BELL, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A YOUNG PLAYGOER.—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was dramatised (with songs), and produced at the Surrey Theatre August 25, 1817, with great success. Another version (with songs) was performed at the Haymarket Theatre in September, 1823, but for three nights only.
NAVIGATOR.—Apparent time is that deduced from an observation of the true sun; mean time is that deduced from an imaginary sun, conceived to move uniformly in the Equator with the real sun's average motion. The difference between these two times is called the "equation of time."
SOPHOCLES, Bude.—The cost of, or subscription price to Hansard's "Debates" is not fixed. It varies with the length of the session and the extent of the debates. Parties subscribing are not required to pay till the Reports of the Session are completed. The work is published in numbers, weekly, each number being 3s, and the average price of each volume £1 10s. There are usually five or six volumes every session.
J. F. R. MARSH.—The "Candle Lectures" are by Mr. Douglas Jerrold.
A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The security, given under the circumstances stated, would be illegal.
PHILIPUS.—The expression Great Britain was in common use from the accession of James I., and the union of the crowns, in the beginning of the preceding century. Mr. Riton considers La Grande Bretagne to have been an old name of the island among the French. (See "Penny Cyclopaedia," vol. xi., page 401.)
ANNIE, Scotland.—Dodd's "Beauties of Shakespeare." See memoir of the late Countess of Blessington, in Number 37 of our own Journal.
REBACUS.—The "Companion to the Ball-room."
PLATO.—Apply at the School of Ethnology, in King William-street, Strand.
I X Y.—Paper-mache may be cleaned with a little sweet oil.
N H, Birmingham.—The tale in question will not be published apart from our Journal.
PEREGRINE PRY.—The actor in question is not at present performing in London.
H B M.—"The Guide to the Stage" may be had of Onwhynes, Catherine-street, Strand.
A CONSTANT READER, Liverpool.—We have not room for the Charades.
IGORAMUS.—The late Mdlle Catalini was a native of Italy.
P A C.—Our Journal may be had in volumes at 18s, except Volume I, which is 21s.
COSMOS.—The work in question has not been corrected to 1850.
T D A.—The fossil human bones found by Dr. Young, in Brazil, are described in No. 99 of "Silliman's Journal." The Doctor promised a detailed account of his discoveries to the Imperial Institute of History and Geography at Rio Janeiro (See "Year-Book of Facts," 1846).
W T, Glasgow, will not suffer by the collector in default.
MARIE.—The size of the paper is immaterial. Direct application to a publisher is preferable.

W J, Bedford.—The address, "Dublin," will probably suffice.
A CONSTANT READER, Rochdale.—We shall be glad to receive a Sketch of the High Sheriff's Procession, at Rochdale, on the 21st instant.
D A, Liverpool.—The picture in question has not been engraved in our Journal.
L E W.—The price is 5s. Apply to Longman and Co., London.
M A.—The address is, 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
X Y Z.—The receipt for above 5s, on unstamped paper, written as you state, will not be valid, and you will be liable to a fine of £10.
F L Z, Woodford.—1, Portsmouth.
A LADY SUBSCRIBER.—In "Bentley's Miscellany," No. 13, you will find a humorous illustration, by Mr. Mark Lemon, of the subject of the Wedgwood hieroglyph—"The Willow Pattern."
D B, Chester.—The "Farmer's Library," published by C. Knight, 90, Fleet-street.
SANDFORD ORCAS.—We have not received the Sketch.
GERTRUDE.—See Bloxam's "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture."
VATES.—It is a popular error to believe it to be illegal to carry an air-gun, though it has been occasionally the instrument of covert and cowardly revenge. Apply, for price, &c., at 13, Newgate-street.
OMEGA.—The passage "God tempests the wind to the shorn lamb" is used by Sterne in *Italian*, but not with quotation marks. We have been told that it is a proverb in French.
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—There is no coat of arms registered to Legg of Sussex. The only mention of the name in the county we can find, is the marriage of Richard Michelbourne, of Bradhurst, Sussex, with Parnell Legg, about the middle of the sixteenth century.
S.—"Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry" is a new edition of "The Commoners," much more comprehensive and complete than the original work.
HANNAL, Cheltenham.—The arms of Gorges is—"Arg. a whirlpool or gorges or." Of Alder, "Gu. three crescents erm. and bordure engr. arg."
A MINOR, Edinburgh.—The arms of Cotton are—"Az. a chev. between three cotton hanks arg." BEY.—The crest of the Bey is a turban and a scimitar, surmounted by a crescent and a star.
W W.—See Mr. Planché's excellent volume on English costume; or Mr. Fairholt's larger work.
JUVENIS does not state if the "father" be deceased.
L E D.—Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding, "to be had of any bookseller."
M H O, Soho.—In the Funds; apply to a stockbroker.
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Oxford.—Keats, the poet, died at Rome, Dec 27, 1820, in his 24th year, unmarried.
T RAC, Essex.—See "Backgammon," in the "Handbook of Games," just published by Bohn.
A CONSTANT READER, Guernsey.—See "Buchanan's Technological Dictionary." (Tegs.)
A SUBSCRIBER, Lancaster.—Mr. Lindley, the celebrated violoncellist, will take his seat in the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, this (Saturday) evening.
H C, Birmingham.—The Number of your Journal, containing an Engraving of "Diana surprised by Actæon," may be had by order of any bookseller or news agent, price 1s.
A C, Taunton.—Senefelder's is the complete work on Lithography.
BOTANICUS JUNIOR.—See the work, "School Botany."
V P, Lee.—Drury-Lane Theatre is considerably larger than the Haymarket or Princess Theatre.
J H V.—Jodger's furniture, if illegally distrained for rent due from a landlord, can be recovered by application to a police magistrate.
VIATOR will find all he requires in the "Handbook to Paris."
W H C.—The address of Ward and Co is 79, Bishopsgate-street Within.
CHEMICAL.—A Regular Subscriber.—The impression received from a medal of Louis XIV.—of no value.
J L, Maclefield.—We regret that we had not room for the illustration suggested.
A CORRESPONDENT.—The "Troubadour" is not in a volume of tales by Alfred Crowquill, published in 1827, but long out of print.
ARTIUM MAGISTER.—Inquire for the address at 445, West Strand.
GEO.—A ditch, between Holborn-bridge and Fleet-street, was arched over in 1737; the portion between Fleet-street and the Thames, in 1755.
J C D.—An agreement, to be legal, must be stamped.
AN AMATEUR.—Mdlle Jenny Lind is an only child.
JUNIAS, Aberdeen.—Nixon's statue of William IV., in King William-street, City, is 15 feet 3 inches high, formed of two blocks of granite, and weighs 20 tons.
MILKS.—The limits will not allow your suggestion to be adopted.
RUSTICUS.—The wood-cuts are mostly original.
E B, Tiverton.—Of Ackermann and Co., Strand.
O.—Apply for a work on Taxidermy to Mr. Van Voort, 1, Paternoster-row.
MARIA, Nottingham.—The Number may be had at our office, price 1s.
S G, Gloucester.—Vergil and salt have been found to preserve the colours of flowers. (See "Family Manual," p. 115).
A CONSTANT READER.—We cannot inform you as to the grotto cement.
H C B T.—The present MP for Kirkcudbright is T Maitland, Esq.
G B C.—Mr. Hampton descended safely from a balloon some years since. Mr. Green, the aeronaut, resides at Highgate.
NAVY should apply to the authorities at Woolwich.
W J S, Upper Thames-street.—Yours is a case for a solicitor.
C D, Dublin.—See Mr. Christopher's forthcoming work on Natal Prosody.—Walker places the accent on the ante-penult of illustrated.
T B M.—The arms are "Arg. an eagle impaling, sa., standing on a billet traverse the escutcheon, raguled and frayed, and a broken sword."
BRIDGEWATER.—The arms of De Vere, Earl of Oxford, were "Quarterly gu. and or, in the first quarter a mullet arg." Of Penn, the Admiral, "Arg. on a fesse sa. three plates." DELTA.—Illegitimate children may take their father's name, or, indeed, any name they please.
A SUBSCRIBER AT PLYMOUTH.—If the Royal license, which will change the name of Wilcox to Treffry, extend to the change to the issue of the father, then all the children will be known by, and use the new name.
H G K.—The heraldic enquiry as to the mictures of the forms submitted, involves so much research, that our Correspondent must follow it up himself. The seventh son, on becoming, by the deaths s. p. of elder brothers, the second or third son, should take the cadency mark of the latter.
CHEVRO.—The arms of Ranken of Scotland are—"Gu. a Lochaber axe between three boars' heads crest, arg. Crest: An ostrich, in the beak a horseshoe, all ppr."
FIANCEE.—Omit the quartering for your grandmother altogether. On your marriage, your arms will be borne by your husband on an escutcheon of preience. The arms of Heyworth are—"Az. a saltire or, within a bordure charged with eight mitres of the second."
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Dalston.—The arms required are—"Arg. three eels az. Crest: A dexter arm in armour fessways, couped, holding a cutlass enfiled with a boar's head couped, all ppr."
R W C V.—We regret we cannot ascertain the proper crest appertaining to the arms in question.
F M G.—General Sir Charles Napier is by birth Irish, but by ancestry Scotch. His father, the Hon Col George Napier, was a younger son of Francis Lord Napier. Sir Charles is brother of Sir W P P Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War, and first cousin of Admiral Napier. Mr. Napier, MP for the University of Dublin, is not related to him.
LOUISA R.—Henry Duc de Bordeaux is (through his grandmother, Maria Theresa, wife of Charles X, King of France, and daughter of Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia) seventh in a direct descent from Charles I, King of England, whose daughter, Henrietta Maria, married Philip Duke of Orleans, and was mother of a daughter, and eventual heiress, Anna Maria, Queen Consort of Victor Amadeus II, King of Sardinia.
X V O.—We cannot find any arms belonging to the name in question.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The arms of Henry Scott, Earl of Deloraine, who died in 1807, were—"Or, on a bend az. a star between two crescents of the field, with a crescent for difference. Crest: a stag, trippant, ppr. Supporters: two maidens, richly attired in antique habits; their under robe vert, the middle one az., and the uppermost gu.; each plumed on her head with feathers. Motto: Amo."
A P.—We will inquire.
G P, Lichfield.—See the present Number.
S C R, Brunswick-square.—Declined.
FOXHUNTER.—Declined.
VOX.—On the middle syllable.
A W.—We cannot recommend you.
CHIRURGUS.—Apply at the Austrian Embassy.
J B C, Chichester.—Received.
REGULUS.—Apply at the Herald's Office.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

In our next Number we shall FULLY ILLUSTRATE, with Large Engravings, the PUBLIC OPENING of the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE across the Menai Straits, announced to take place early in the ensuing week.

ROME.

On MAY 4th will be Presented to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPEICE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850.

THE result of the elections that have taken place in France, to fill up the vacancies caused for Paris and the departments by the trial and conviction of MM. Ledru-Rollin and Caussidiere, Serjeants Boichot and Rattier, and other conspirators, is a signal defeat of the Government. The Socialist candidates have almost everywhere carried the day; and in Paris the Conservatives have not even managed to carry one out of the three. M. Carnot—famous for his circular to the schoolmasters immediately after the Revolution of February, 1848; M. Vidal, clerk or secretary to M. Louis Blanc when the last-mentioned theorist held sway at the Luxembourg; and M. de Flotte, formerly an officer in the French navy, and an insurgent in the sanguinary days of June, 1848, whose punishment was mercifully commuted by the President—these are the three men who have found favour with the populace of Paris, and who will take their seats in the Legislative Assembly. Their colour is deepest red—in other words, they are ultra-Republican and ultra-Socialist. Seven-eighths of the adult male population of Paris registered their votes on this occasion. In the departments a similar effort has been made, and in some instances with the like success, to return only the most extreme Socialist candidates. The Republicans of the moderate school of Marrast,

Lamartine, and Cavaignac have made common cause with the Ultras to embarrass the Government; and the result is a state of affairs highly perilous and menacing. The sensitive Bourse has already taken the alarm; and Louis Napoleon is confronted with one of the greatest difficulties he has had to encounter since his elevation to the unenviable dignity which he holds. We do not imagine, however, that the peace of the capital will be seriously disturbed. An insurrection would be of too much value to the present Government, in gathering around its banner the now divided party that loves repose better than any form of government whatsoever, to be lightly undertaken by the Socialists. Wild as the ultra-democrats are, they know that in an insurrection at the present time they would have no chance against the immense military force and the skilful Generals that would be employed against them; and they will doubtless bear much provocation, before they try their fortune in the streets. We anticipate, therefore, that the successful candidates will avoid placing themselves in the position of the men whose vacant places they have been elected to fill. But these events are nevertheless the prolific germs of future troubles. The prospects of France are but gloomy. There is no union among the friends of order. Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists fail to coalesce, when their coalition would be of the utmost service in defeating an anarchical faction; but Socialists and Democrats, split up into a thousand sects, and brimful of hatred towards each other, manage to forget their differences when it becomes necessary to show the Government how powerful they are. Should the Government manage to quell this rising storm, it is to be hoped they will at least learn this lesson from it:—never again to postpone the elections. Had these vacancies been filled up within three weeks of the affair of M. Ledru-Rollin and the Socialist sergeants, the result of the elections would have been a victory to the Moderate party. To strike while the iron is hot is good policy in most cases, but especially so in revolutions.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S Bill for the Regulation of the Merchant Service does not appear to give satisfaction to the parties most interested. The shipowners make loud complaints of an interference which they represent as both unconstitutional and unnecessary, and assert that the Government has no more right or occasion to pry into and regulate the affairs of shipowners, with regard to the employment of their captains and seamen, than it would have to meddle with the affairs of omnibus proprietors and the conduct and capabilities of their drivers and conductors. But this argument will not stand. The commercial marine of Great Britain is an important element of our national greatness and power. Weaken us in our navy; and in the convulsions and wars that may arise in the world, the position of this country may not be such as to give us either satisfaction or security. Already, it is alleged that the best men of the British merchant service, allured by higher wages, better treatment, and more able and gentlemanly commanders, have gone over in large numbers to the Americans; and that America, in fact, has the pick and choice of British seamen. We believe the fact not only to be as it is stated, but to be notorious. The Government would, therefore, be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty if it neglected to take all just and reasonable means to remove this evil. The first method is to improve the general condition of the British sailor by the establishment of homes and registries, where he may live while he is ashore without being robbed, and where the best men may hear of the best chances of employment; and the second, and perhaps most important, is to institute such an examination for persons holding the responsible and despotic office of captains of merchant ships, as shall prevent the grossly incompetent and brutal man from being appointed to a command. The shipowners themselves, however much they may dislike a governmental interference with their concerns, cannot, upon cool reflection, object to a supervision such as this; especially when they remember that not only private but national interests are at stake, and that the time may come when our navy may be the best, and perhaps the only, guarantee of our security against foreign aggression. The chief difficulty is as to the degree of supervision necessary, and as to the persons who shall exercise it. The shipowners object to the control of the Government, and the Government objects to leave the matter any longer in the hands of the shipowners. So the affair at present stands. The shipowners of Liverpool have had some correspondence with the Board of Trade, with a view to a more satisfactory understanding; and, from the good feeling displayed on both sides, there is reason to hope that the Government, while preserving its own supervision, will not interfere unduly with local management and direction. The merchants and shipowners of our large ports may fairly claim to be the administrators of the new law, subject, of course, in their decisions, to an ultimate appeal to the supreme authority. Mr. Labouchere's bill will probably be modified in some particulars, but their can be little doubt that in one shape or other it will ultimately pass.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

RIGHT OF SYNODICAL CONVOCATION IN THE CHURCH.—At a very numerous meeting of the Bristol Church Union, on Monday last, a preliminary resolution was unanimously adopted, to the effect that—"Whereas, by the recent judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter,' it was asserted that two opposite doctrines with regard to the holy sacrament of baptism may be legally taught in the Church of England, it is necessary that the Church should forthwith meet in Synod for the purpose of disavowing such assertion; and in the meantime, until such Synod can be moved, the Bishops and clergy are solemnly called upon, as far as in them lies, individually and collectively, to vindicate the Church from the imputation under which she lies, by repudiating the decision of the said Court, and by bearing distinct witness to the true Catholic doctrine of holy baptism on every occasion, and in the most public way." The meeting (a general one) was adjourned to Monday next, instead of that day month.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ollivant, late Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and now Lord Bishop of Llandaff, was enthroned on Wednesday in the cathedral church of the diocese.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. J. Kenrick, curate of Horsham, by the inhabitants and others; the Rev. E. F. Coke, perpetual curate of Plymstock, from the parishioners; the Rev. J. Campion, on the occasion of his leaving the parish of Northallerton, by a few friends; the Rev. Benjamin Buckley Gifford Astley, late curate of Fusey, Wilts, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Richard W. Dartnell, late curate of St. Mark's, New Swindon, Wilts, from the parishioners; the Very Rev. Wm. Corbet Le Breton, formerly curate of St. Olave, Southwark, from the parishioners; the Right Rev. Charles James, Lord Bishop of London, by the churchwardens and a number of the inhabitants of Bethnal-green, in acknowledgment of his Lordship's "regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people," and the "liberality by which he aided and encouraged the building and endowment of ten additional churches" in that parish.

PREFERRMENTS.—The Rev. T. G. James to the Rural Deanery of Bridgewater. The Rev. Richard Webb to the Rectory of Milston and Brimgermont, Wilts. The Rev. H. D. Sewell, to the Vicarage of Headcorn, Kent. The Rev. C. P. Eden, to the Vicarage of Aberford, Yorkshire. The Rev. A. C. Rowley, to the Incumbency of the district church of St. Matthias, in the district of the Weir.

THE CLERGY AND THE MARRIAGE BILL.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Colchester was held in the library of the old castle in that town, for the purpose of deliberating on the best means of opposing the bill now before the House of Commons, for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Venerable Archdeacon Burney, D.D., presided, and the attendance was very numerous. The principal speaker was the Rev. C. Forster, of Stisted, near Braintree, who quoted a letter received by him personally from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the right rev. prelate expressed his own feelings as strongly opposed to the alteration of the law contemplated by the bill in question, and mentioned an individual case in which, before the present agitation of the question, himself and two or three other prelates were requested by a party interested to give their opinions upon such a marriage, and those opinions, though given separately and without concert, were unanimously against it. Petitions to both Houses of the Legislature were agreed upon with complete unanimity, praying that the bill might not pass into law.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Prince have several times appeared in public during the past week. On Saturday the Queen and his Royal Highness visited the Haymarket Theatre, after a dinner party, at which were present his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess de Moncorvo, the American Minister and Mrs. Laurence, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Donagall, Viscount Hawarden, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, Lord Seaton, Sir George and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Lord Marcus Hill, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Bouverie, left town at eight o'clock by the South-Western Railway, and crossed in the *Paisy* steam-yacht to Osborne Pier, arriving at Osborne shortly before twelve o'clock. His Royal Highness returned to town by the same route, arriving at Buckingham Palace about seven o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty and the Prince again honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence on Monday night.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Judge Advocate General had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Bouverie attended on horseback. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the parks. In the evening the Court honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of works of industry to be held in 1851. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which were present the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Danish Minister and the Countess Reventlow, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, &c.

The Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have relieved the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox in their duties as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council and Court on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Control, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary at War, and the Lord Chamberlain. Her Majesty gave audience before the Council to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The decision of the Judicial Committee on the appeal, "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," from the Court of Archbishops, was approved of by the Queen in Council.

At the Court, Mehmed Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, to deliver a letter from the Sultan. Le Commandeur Marques Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, to take leave on temporary absence. M. Mocale had his first audience of the Queen, to present his credentials on a special mission from the Republic of Nicaragua.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE REUNIONS.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening, at their mansion, in Carlton-gardens, to the First Lord of the Treasury and Lady John Russell. The following were present at the banquet:—the Marquis of Anglesey and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Elphinstone, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Tuffnell, M.P., and Lady Anne Tuffnell, and Mr. Norman Macdonald. Later in the evening the noble Viscountess had an assembly. The *réunion* was attended by all the members of the *corps diplomatique* resident at the Court of St. James's, as well as by nearly four hundred members of the fashionable world.

Lady John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday, at the official residence of the Premier, in Downing-street.

Lady Peel opened the beautiful saloons of the family mansion in Whitehall Gardens on the same evening, for the reception of company.

THE COURT.—It is understood that the Court will leave Buckingham Palace for the Royal residence at Windsor, on Wednesday, the 27th, or Thursday, the 28th instant. It is expected that her Majesty will proceed to Osborne shortly after the holidays, remaining in the Isle of Wight for about ten days or a fortnight.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at four o'clock on Thursday, from Frogmore. The Royal Duchess was attended by the Baroness de Speth, Lady Fanny Howard, and Sir George Couper.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday in the chapel of the Female Orphan Asylum. Baron Knesbeck was in waiting on his Royal Highness. The Royal Duke visited Christ's Hospital School the same evening.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of St. Albans, and the Marchioness of Salisbury attended the early service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Dr. Wesley officiated and preached the sermon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane have left Holderness House for Bath, where they intend to remain about a month, after which they will leave town for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Winchelsea have left town for Lisbon.

We regret to learn that the Lord Chancellor is suffering from an attack of influenza.

Lady Brougham's *soirée* on Tuesday night was attended by upwards of one hundred fashionables.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood returned to town on Monday from Brighton. The right hon. gentleman's health is much improved.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The Lord Mayor, the Rev. Mr. Marshall (his Lordship's Chaplain), and Mr. W. D. Stirling had an interview with Prince Albert on the 2nd instant, to submit to his Royal Highness a list of the Mayors, Royal Commissioners, and others to be invited to the great banquet on the 21st instant, in honour of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. His Royal Highness received his Lordship and the gentlemen who accompanied him with the most marked kindness and affability, expressed his warm approbation of all the arrangements pointed out to his notice, and signified his pleasure to hold a levee in the State Drawingroom for the company previously to the entertainment. The mayors and other municipal officers will attend in their official costume. Evening dress will be prevalent, and it is believed some of the guests will appear in Court dresses. The Lord Mayor received the following note on Monday:—

My Lord,—Deeply impressed with the generous and magnificent hospitality you are about to offer to his Royal Highness the Prince Albert and others interested in the great work of 1851, I beg to have the honour to present to your Lordship a baron of beef which shall be worthy the occasion, as a trifling acknowledgment of what myself in common with hundreds of my fellow-traders feel at the ready and extensive patronage you are giving to one of the most noble designs that have ever emanated from this or any other country. Trusting your Lordship will accede to my request, at the same time pardon the liberty I have taken. I subscribe myself, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, JOHN BANISTER.

A meeting took place on Monday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, Oxford, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration how the University and city should identify themselves with her Majesty's commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1851. The meeting was very numerously attended. The Rev. the Rector of Exeter, as *pro Vice-Chancellor* (in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor), and the Mayor of Oxford, were called to be joint chairmen on the occasion. H. Dixon, Esq., deputed from the general committee, explained the nature of the object contemplated, and the results that were likely to be realised by it, in a very able speech, which was much applauded. The cause was cordially advocated by the Master of Pembroke College, the Principal of Alban, the Principal of Brasenose College, Aldermen Browning, Thorpe, and other members of the council. Resolutions were unanimously passed for furthering the object by subscriptions, and a local committee nominated, with power to add to their number.

DESIGNS FOR THE BUILDING.—The committee appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners for all matters relating to the building having come to know that many contributors of suggestions for the building are taking much trouble in preparing final and complete sets of working drawings for the building, which, in the present stage of the proceedings, and pending the adoption of a general plan, it would be premature to consider, call particular attention to that part of their former statement in which they ask for suggestions as to the general arrangement of the ground plan, and request contributors not at present to enter into details of construction or architectural decorations. The committee make this intimation with the view of sparing to such friends and promoters of the Exhibition the devotion of their time and talent to points which circumstances might eventually render useless; and, with the same view, they now think it right further to state, that, after the general arrangement of the building shall have been determined by the aid of the plans and suggestions now called for, it is the intention of the Commissioners to invite, by a second public notice, designs, accompanied by tenders, from the architects, builders, and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, for the construction of the building, of the form and according to the general arrangement which shall have been thus fixed upon by her Majesty's Commissioners.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JAMES GIBSON CRAIG, BART.



SIR JAMES GIBSON CRAIG, of Riccarton and Ingleson, in Midlothian, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that shire, and Clerk of the Signet in Scotland, was the second son of William Gibson, an eminent merchant in Edinburgh. He was born on the 11th October, 1765, and being educated for the legal profession, passed as writer to the Signet in 1786, and rose to great distinction in that capacity. He was the leading partner in the law firm of Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie. As Mr. Gibson, he was also well known for being a great political supporter of the Whigs; and he was on intimate terms with Fox and the other leaders of that party. He continually, in their favour, took part in all public affairs; and throughout his life was staunch to the principles he adopted. In 1818 Mr. Gibson assumed the additional surname and arms of Craig, pursuant to the provisions of the entail made by Robert Craig, of Riccarton. During his political career, Mr. Gibson Craig figured in the famous but fatal ballad against the Whigs, published in 1822 by Sir Alexander Boswell, who, in consequence, was shot in a duel by Mr. Stuart, of Duncarn. In 1831, during the Administration of Earl Grey, Mr. Gibson Craig was created a Baronet.

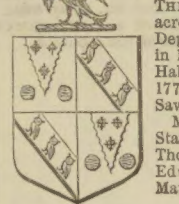
This distinguished gentleman and politician—to the great grief of a wide circle of relatives, friends, and admirers—died on the 6th instant, somewhat suddenly, at his seat of Riccarton, four miles from Edinburgh. By his wife, Ann, daughter of J. Thompson, Esq., of Edinburgh (whom he married the 14th Sept., 1796), he leaves two sons and seven daughters. His elder son and successor, the present Sir William Gibson Craig, an advocate at the Scottish bar, is M.P. for Edinburgh, and a Lord of the Treasury. One of the daughters of the late Baronet is wife of Mr. Biggs Andrews, Q.C.

SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM, K.C.B.



MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR HERCULES ROWLEY PAKENHAM, K.C.B., was the third son of Edward Michael, second Lord Longford, by his wife Catharine, second daughter of the Right Hon. Hercules Longford Rowley. He was born the 29th September, 1781; and having entered the British army early in life, he earned a high character as an officer in the Peninsular War, and served throughout all its campaigns: he was at Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Ciudad Rodrigo, and was twice severely wounded. He became a Major-General the 10th January, 1837, and was made a K.C.B. in 1838. In 1844 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 43rd regiment of foot. Subsequently to his secession from active service, he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth. Latterly he lived in retirement with his family, at his seat on the banks of Lough Neagh. Sir Hercules married, in 1817, Emily, fourth daughter of Thomas Lord Le Despencer, by whom he leaves issue six sons and three daughters: his eldest son is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and his eldest daughter is the wife of Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. Sir Hercules Pakenham died suddenly on the 7th inst., at his seat, Longford Lodge, Antrim. The gallant General was uncle of the present Earl of Longford, the son of his eldest brother. His next brother was the distinguished Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, who fell at New Orleans; and his second sister, who died in 1831, was wife of the Duke of Wellington.

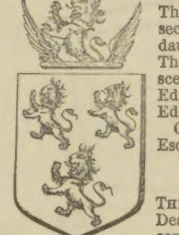
THOMAS HALLIFAX, ESQ., OF CHADACRE HALL, COUNTY SUFFOLK.



THE DECEASE OF THIS GENTLEMAN OCCURRED AT HIS SEAT, CHADACRE HALL, ON THE 7TH INST. HE WAS A MAGISTRATE AND DEPUTY LIEUTENANT OF SUFFOLK, AND SERVED AS HIGH SHERIFF IN 1837. HE WAS LAST SURVIVING SON OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS HALLIFAX, KNIGHT, LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN 1777, BY MARGARET HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER AND CO-HEIR OF JOHN SAVILE, ESQ., OF CLAY HILL, MIDDLESEX.

Mr. Hallifax married Anna Maria, daughter of John Staunton, Esq., of Kenilworth, and had, with two sons, Thomas, of Berkeley-square, London, and John-Savile, of Edwinstown House, Suffolk, in holy orders, three daughters, Maria, Ellen, and Diana.

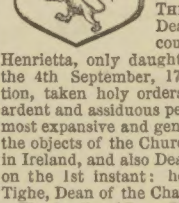
MAJOR-GENERAL A. D. FAUNCE, C.B.



THIS GALLANT OFFICER, whose death is just announced, was second son of Major Thomas Faunce, by Bridget his wife, daughter of E. Nugent, Esq., of Dublin, and grandson of Thomas Faunce, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Rochester, the descendant of a family settled in Kent since the reign of Edward VI.; and now represented, in its senior branch, by Edmund Barrell Faunce, Esq., of Sharnsted Court.

General Faunce married Maria, daughter of—Goddard, Esq., and had two sons and three daughters.

THE DEAN OF LEIGHLIN.



THE HON. AND VERY REVEREND RICHARD BAYLE BERNARD, D.D., Dean of Leighlin, was the second son of Francis, first Viscount Bernard, and Earl of Bandon, by his wife, Catherine Henrietta, only daughter of Richard, second Earl of Shannon. He was born the 4th September, 1787; and having, after the usual preliminary education, taken holy orders, he devoted himself during the rest of his life to an ardent and assiduous performance of his sacred functions. He was a man of most expansive and general charity; on one occasion he gave £1000 to forward the objects of the Church Education Society. Dr. Bernard was Rector of Wells, in Ireland, and also Dean of Leighlin. This estimable dignitary died of fever on the 1st instant: he is succeeded in his deanery by the Very Rev. H. W. Tighe, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and First Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant.

The family of Dean Bernard—that of Bernard, Earls of Bandon—is one of the oldest in this realm: it came originally from Normandy, and settled in the sister isle in the time of Henry II. In the reign of Queen Anne, Francis Bernard, the then head of the house, attained legal eminence in Ireland, by becoming her Majesty's Prime Serjeant and Solicitor-General, and afterwards a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The present and second Earl of Bandon is the eldest brother of the late Dean. Two other brothers of his died in the British service: one perished of fatigue at Coimbra, in 1813; and the other was slain at Waterloo.

MRS. WALLACK.

THIS VENERABLE lady, the mother of the two popular actors, Mr. James and Mr. Henry Wallack, died last week, at the advanced age of ninety. Her maiden name was Field, and she belonged to a highly respectable family in Yorkshire, all the male branches of which were in the navy. Her brother George was purser on board some of our most famous frigates and first-rates, and his son commanded a gun-brig during the war with France. The present actor, Mr. Henry Wallack, served with him as midshipman. Mrs. Wallack was the daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Booth, who also married twice. She was a member of the Drury-Lane company, as Mrs. Granger, at the time of Garrick's retirement, and after three years of widowhood married Mr. William Wallack. Mr. James Wallack, of the Haymarket Theatre, is the youngest of her children. For the last thirty years that gentlemen has had the great happiness of arranging the comforts of her later days, and witnessing her enjoyment of a tranquil and happy life. She was buried on Monday, at Kensal-green, by the side of Mr. Wallack's son.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY.—THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following letter was read at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, held in Dublin on Monday:—

Buckingham Palace, March 6th, 1850.
Sir,—I have received the commands of her Majesty the Queen and of the Prince to forward to you the enclosed cheque for £50, as the subscription of her Majesty and his Royal Highness towards the fund for providing a supply of seeds for green crops for the peasantry in the south and west of Ireland, to be distributed through the agency of the practical instructors.
I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
Edward Bullen, Esq., Secretary, &c. C. B. PHIPPS.

LORD VISCOUNT GOUGH.—The county of Limerick grand jury have agreed to the following resolution:—"Resolved—That we feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to avail ourselves of the opportunity of offering our warmest congratulations to our illustrious countryman, Viscount Gough, upon his return home after an absence of so many years—years of trials, of danger, and of imperishable glory. That we beg also to convey to him (would that we could do so in terms worthy of the subject!) both the profound respect that we entertain for his noble and chivalrous character, and the gratitude that we feel for the services which he has rendered the State, and for the lustre which, by personal heroism as well as by great skill as a commander, he has cast upon the British arms and upon the Irish name."

EMIGRATION AND POTATO PLANTING.—There is far less of emigration this spring than had been anticipated, and it is calculated that the number of emigrants will not be much more than half of those who had crossed the Atlantic during the spring of last year. One cause of this falling off is the renewed confidence in the potato amongst the peasantry, who are making the most desperate efforts to obtain seed and plots of land, to try the experiment of living by the cultivation of their "old friend" once more.

IRISH LINEN.—The following passage, written about the year 1775, is interesting at this time:—"It is of great importance to Ireland, that flax, the basis of this manufacture, is of home growth, and of the most excellent quality. From the very moment of the seed being put into the ground, to the time of its being exhibited in the market, in the form of a piece of white linen, everything is the native growth of the soil—everything the productive labour of the inhabitant." The exports of linen from Belfast in 1775 were 147,278 pieces; one firm is now turning out more than that number of pieces annually; and we pay to the foreigner for flax, flax-seed, and oil-cake, upwards of six millions sterling per annum. From the constabulary returns of the breadth of flax sown in Ireland, in 1848, the total is given of 53,863 acres; the entire quantity of flax required British manufacture would occupy from 350,000 to 400,000 acres.

THE FACTORY QUESTION.—INTERVIEW WITH LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

A numerous deputation, composed of factory masters and factory operatives, had an interview with Lord John Russell, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Tuesday. Sir George Grey was also present. The deputation numbered about 30 persons, and was accompanied by the Earl of Harrowby, Lord John Manners, M.P., Sir Robert Inglis, M.P., Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., Col. De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. Edwards, M.P., Sir George Strickland, M.P., Mr. Muntz, M.P., Mr. Banks, M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Smyth, M.P., Mr. Busfield, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., &c.

Lord John Manners led the deputation, and observed that there were present a considerable number of workmen from the various manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, accompanied by many of their employers, who came to inform the Government of the good effects produced by the Ten Hours Bill where it had been fairly tried, and of the universal wish of the operatives that it should be made effective.

Mr. W. Rand, of Bradford, a large manufacturer, said that in Yorkshire they were not troubled with the shift system. They had honestly obeyed the law as it was intended by the Legislature, and he was glad to say that the most beneficial results followed to both masters and men. In some parts of Lancashire a system of working by shifts had been adopted, and the object of the deputation was to impress upon the Government the importance of making the time of working uniform for all parties.

Mr. W. Walker, of Bradford, the largest worsted spinner in Yorkshire, employing nearly 3000 hands, bore testimony to the benefits which the workpeople had derived from the Ten Hours Bill; and declared, as a manufacturer, he would never consent to any extension of the time. So far from the operation of the Act having crippled or injured the trade, there existed at the present time a considerable desire to extend the powers of production; and he never knew a period when there were so many mills and warehouses building, which proved that there was a legitimate outlay of capital for a legitimate working of the Ten Hours Act.

Dr. Burnett, vicar of Bradford, said that he spoke from his experience as a clergyman, when he said that it was almost impossible to calculate the improvement that had been worked amongst the people in a moral and religious point of view.

Mr. Thomas Fielden said that ten hours was enough for any one to work, and more than the masters could work at the present time with advantage. Many of them were working four days a week.

Mr. John Mills, a working-man, said that he felt strongly upon the advantages which had resulted to the operatives generally, and especially to his own family. He had ten children, seven of whom worked in the mill—three girls and four boys. It was his misfortune to have one girl working by "shifts," and there was a marked difference between her progress and that of the other two since the Ten Hours Bill came into operation. The two that were working ten hours had learned to read and write—they could now make their own clothes, and do many domestic duties they never knew before; whilst the one that was working by shifts had made no progress. In fact, he thought it cruel to ask her to attend to those matters after she had been thirteen hours in and about the mill.

Lord Harrowby said, that he always supported the bill because he thought it would benefit the men and not injure the masters, and so far that had been proved. They had had but a very short trial of it, but it was an extraordinary one. In Yorkshire it had been fairly tried, and that resulted in its universal approval by the working-men, and no opposition from the masters. In Lancashire it had been partially tried; and wherever it had been acted upon it had met the unanimous support of the men; and where it had been evaded there existed nothing but discontent.

Several other members of the deputation spoke to the good effects of the working of the act when fairly tried, and the noble Lord listened to all the statements with great attention, and thanked them for the information conveyed. His Lordship politely bowed, and the deputation departed.

The interview lasted upwards of an hour.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER-MILLS, NEAR HOUNSLOW.

ON Monday afternoon, a terrific explosion took place at the powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey; and the catastrophe, it is deeply to be regretted, has been attended with a considerable loss of life.

In order to render the account of this intelligible, it is necessary to give some description of the manner in which the powder-mills are arranged. They are situated about two miles from the Hounslow railway station, and about half a mile from the public highway. The buildings are nearly all placed at some distance from each other, and those in which the more dangerous processes of manufacture are carried on, are carefully secluded from the rest by thick belts of fir-wood, by mounds of earth, or by such other means as the position in which they are placed, suggests. Nearly all the works are constructed of the lightest materials, so that, if an explosion should happen, the least possible resistance may be offered to the shock which it occasions. Through the grounds, which occupy a considerable extent, runs the river Colne, a tributary of the Thames, the waters of which are applied to set the machinery of some of the composition and corning-houses in motion. The situation of the works generally appears to be unexceptionable, being thoroughly removed from the public highway, and from those dangers to which an exposed situation leads. All these precautions, however, seem to have entirely failed in the moment of trial; and the explosion which took place on Monday must be regarded as one of the most devastating accidents of the kind that has happened for years in this country. It appears to be quite ascertained that the mischief commenced in what is called the "Treble Dusting-house," i.e. the house for "dusting" or cleansing sporting powder, which was situated on the eastern margin of a fir plantation, with a field of turnips on the one side of it and the wood on the other. In this small building no machinery of any kind was kept which could at all lead to such a catastrophe; two small spindles and a sieve of copper-wire being the only implements employed.

At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the first explosion, the noise of which resembled that following the discharge of a park of artillery, took place in one of these buildings. Immediately afterwards, a dense cloud of smoke was seen rising into the air; and before it had cleared away several bodies were observed to fall in sundry directions amongst the trees. Two explosions of greater violence than the first quickly followed, by which the roofs of the corning-houses were driven high into the air.

The inhabitants near the station of the railway, generally, consisted of the men and their families working in the mills. Upon hearing this series of explosions they ran towards the mills, but they had not proceeded far on their journey, when another explosion occurred; and before the noise had subsided, two or three more of similar violence followed in rapid succession.

When the grounds were entered, a fearful spectacle presented itself, for no fewer than seven of the mills or stores were levelled with the ground, the whole of the contents destroyed, and many of the poor workmen were lying in various directions, some bleeding from wounds, and others burnt and blackened by the force of the explosion.

The engines from Hounslow Barracks and other places were in attendance; but their services were scarcely required, the devastation being so complete.

The extent of the injury to life and property was not fully known until Tuesday morning, when it was ascertained beyond doubt that eight human beings had been killed, and that two more had been very seriously hurt. The names of the unfortunate victims are as follows:—Richard Glazier and Henry Strange, who perished in the sporting powder dust-house; Robert Goddard, who was in the sporting powder corning-house when the accident took place, and who lived for an hour and a half after the explosion. John Compton was with him, and, though much injured, still survives. James Perry, who was in the middle glazing-house at the time, was killed; and William Pierce, his companion, was seriously hurt, and is since dead. In the roller corning-house three men perished, their names being William Borrows, Thomas Penfold, and James Bookmaster. To this list the name of Henry Clifford, next in authority to the foreman of the works, must be added. When he heard the explosion he threw himself into the river Colne, which passes close at hand; and in that position he remained while the roof of one of the buildings was blown right over his head. He has sustained some injury, and appears to have owed his life mainly to the shelter which the river afforded.

How the explosion, or rather series of explosions, occurred, is a mystery. The two ill-fated beings who worked in the treble dusting-house, where the first explosion took place, have both been killed, and no direct evidence on the subject can, therefore, be obtained; but one thing at least is certain, that "dusting-houses" are not usually looked upon as the dangerous portions of powder-mills, or those where explosions are most likely to happen. The quantity of powder stored to have been in the dusting-house when the accident happened, is two cwt.—a small quantity, certainly, to have caused such wide-spread destruction. The whole house has been blown away, and the scathed and blackened foundations alone remain. The trees for many yards on the western side have been either torn up by the roots or cut right through, or had their branches or bark stripped off; and the action of the fire may be traced in the turnip-field. And so great was the shock of the explosion, that a house standing beyond this field, at a distance of about 300 yards, had its windows broken, and a picture in one of the rooms rent by the concussion. This is the more remarkable, as the wind was at the time blowing from the east.

From the dusting-house, the evil consequences of the first explosion extended to the "treble," or sporting powder corning-house, which stood about one hundred yards westward in the plantation of wood, on the outskirts of which the dusting-house was situated. Whether the second explosion was caused by burning embers from the first falling upon the premises, or by a large body of flame carried through the trees by the wind, it is impossible to say; but the house is entirely destroyed, though the whole amount of gunpowder in the building at the time is stated not to have exceeded one cwt. and a half. The loudest of the explosions was that which came third. A visit to the scene of the catastrophe soon shows how this happened. The building in which the third explosion occurred was the press-house, and was much more substantially constructed than the rest. In it, according to custom, about four cwt. of powder had been left to be pressed; and the resistance offered being greater, as well as the quantity of combustible material larger, the shock had proved more alarming. Providentially, however, in this instance the loss of property is all that remains to be deplored. The men had left a few minutes before the accident, and thus three lives were saved. Nothing can be imagined more complete than the destruction of this building; the machinery with which it was provided being wrenched into pieces, and large square blocks of oak-wood, weighing several cwt., being



SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE HOUNSLOW POWDER-MILLS.

carried right across a mill-stream which flows on the north side of the premises. To the press-house succeeded the glazing-house, also a rather substantial edifice; and the explosion there was followed by that in the roller corning-house, where three men lost their lives. These last-mentioned premises contained about two cwt. of powder; and such was the force of the explosion that a part of the machinery with which it was fitted, weighing nearly three cwt., was carried right over some high trees, and into a field beyond, thus travelling through the air a distance of several hundred yards.

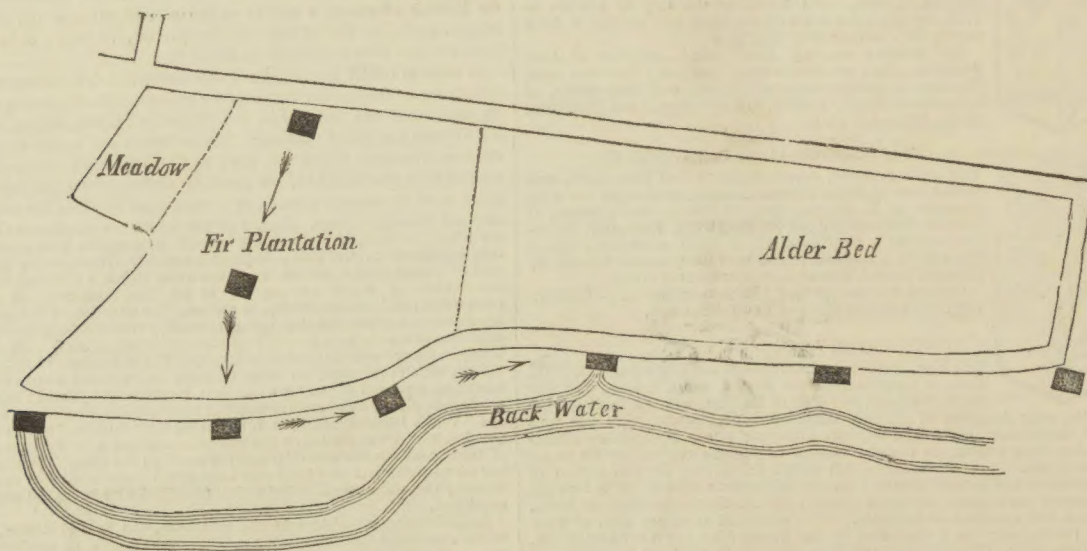
Three of the houses stood in a south-easterly direction from the dusting-house,

in different parts of Lewes, who depose to having experienced a slight shock, as if of an earthquake, at about twenty minutes to four o'clock on Monday afternoon. There was no train passing through the tunnel at that hour. Moreover, the shock was felt in parts of the town not affected by the passage of trains. All the persons alluded to experienced the shock at the same period of time." At Petworth, in Sussex, upwards of forty miles off, three reports were distinctly heard. From various other places there are similar accounts, all agreeing as to time, but varying a little in description. Some heard a noise, others felt a shock, while still others both heard and felt the effects of the explosion.

and Mr. Pemberton Leigh. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, were members of the Committee and had heard the case, but were absent on the delivery of the judgment. The two Archbishops concurred in the judgment, the Bishop of London dissented from it, but less from the conclusion, it is said, than from the reasons assigned for it; Mr. Knight Bruce also dissented. Nine members concurred, two dissented. Lord Langdale read the judgment from a printed document, which was afterwards published in the morning papers, and from that exclusively the following outline of the case is drawn up.

On the 2nd of November, 1847, the Rev. Mr. Gorham, being at that time Vicar of St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, in the diocese of Exeter, was presented by her Majesty to the vicarage of Bramford-Speke, Devon, in the same diocese. On applying to the Bishop of Exeter for admission and institution to Bramford-Speke, the Bishop, on Nov. 13th, informed Mr. Gorham, that, before instituting him, he felt it his duty to ascertain whether Mr. Gorham were "sound in doctrine." On the 17th of December, the Bishop's examination of Mr. Gorham commenced, and was continued at great length for five days. It was resumed in the following March, and continued for three days more. At the conclusion, the Bishop refused to institute Mr. Gorham, because "he was unfit to fill the vicarage, by reason of his holding doctrines contrary to the true Christian faith, and the articles and formularies of the Church of England." Mr. Gorham thereupon commenced proceedings in the Archbishops Court of Canterbury, calling on the Bishop to institute him, or to show cause why he refused. The Bishop showed cause, "and alleged that Mr. Gorham was of unsound doctrine respecting that great and fundamental point of baptism, inasmuch as Mr. Gorham held, and persisted in holding, that spiritual regeneration is not given or conferred in that holy sacrament—in particular, that infants are not made therein members of Christ, and the children of God—contrary to the plain teaching of the Church of England, in her Articles and liturgy." The Judge of the Archbishops Court (Sir H. J. Fust) found the Bishop justified in refusing to institute Mr. Gorham; and from his decision Mr. Gorham appealed to the Queen in Council. The judgment above referred to was the decision on that appeal, and the final settlement, so far as the law can settle it, of the point at issue.

The Committee of the Privy Council complained that the mode of pleading supplied no distinct allegations, and joined no issue distinctly, but left the court to examine a long series of questions and answers on a subject of a very abstruse nature. It ascertained as far as it could the "general intention" of Mr. Gorham, and stated the doctrine held by him to be "that baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism, that regeneration invariably takes place in baptism; that the grace may be granted before, in, or after baptism; that baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us, but only in such as worthily receive it—in them alone it has a wholesome effect; and that, without reference to the qualification of the recipient, it is not in itself an effectual sign of grace. That infants baptized, and dying before actual sin, are certainly saved, but that in no case is regeneration in baptism." The Committee examined these opinions at considerable length, in order to ascertain whether they "are contrary or repugnant to the doctrines which the Church of England, by its Articles, formularies, and rubrics, requires to be held by its ministers." In its examination the Committee was careful to adhere to the old-established rules of construction, and paid no regard to any tendency or desire to give a preponderance to either Calvinistic or Arminian doctrines. On this principle, the Committee, after examining and quoting passages from the Articles, &c., came to the conclusion that the point at issue, with other points of doctrine respecting the sacrament of baptism, are, by the rubrics and formularies (as well as the Articles), "capable of being honestly understood in different senses;" and that upon these points "all ministers of the Church, having duly made the subscriptions required by law (and taking Holy Scripture for their guide), are at



where the mischief commenced, and the supposition is that the wind exercised a great influence in the extent of the disaster caused. The desolation is universal, not one stone being left upon another, the foundations being laid bare, the trees for some distance around being shattered, overthrown, and scorched, and the ground being strewn with bricks, pieces of timber, and fragments of machinery. A portion of a water-wheel rested between the boughs of a fir-tree, near its summit; and several heavy rollers, after being hurled upwards to a great height, embedded themselves deeply in the earth. Besides the five great explosions, two smaller ones occurred in other portions of the works; but these did not do much damage, beyond displacing a few timbers in the roof.

Among the heavier disasters of the day, the composition-house, that in which the materials of gunpowder are brought together, took fire, and everything, except those solid portions of the machinery which would not burn, was reduced to ashes.

The roofs of nearly all the buildings within reach of those where the explosions took place have been almost entirely destroyed, the tiles being displaced as if by a hurricane. The windows have also been blown in and plaster shaken off the walls.

Our Artist has sketched the sad scene; and appended a plan of the grounds, to aid the reader in understanding the main points of the catastrophe.

THE INQUEST.

On Thursday morning Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of 17 inhabitants of the parish of Twickenham, assembled at the works, for the purpose of prosecuting an inquiry into the cause of the melancholy accident.

Mr. Curtis, with his son and another member of the firm, was present.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the two persons in the dusting-house, where the first explosion took place, were both killed instantaneously, and blown to fragments, so as to preclude the possibility of identification. Of the other deceased parties, none had lived long enough to give any explanation as to the cause of the accident; and the only presumption that could be entertained was, that Glazier—one of the men employed in the dusting-house—who was proved to have left the building a short time previously to the accident, might have re-entered without changing his shoes for the ordinary slippers provided for the workmen, and that the explosion was caused by a spark arising from the contact of a piece of grit or gravel adhering to them igniting the dust on the floor of the building.

It was proved to the satisfaction of the coroner and jury that every precaution was taken to avoid accident, and none of the men had ever been heard to complain.

After a full investigation of all the circumstances, the jury found that the deceased parties met their deaths by an explosion of gunpowder, but how that explosion occurred there was not sufficient evidence to show.

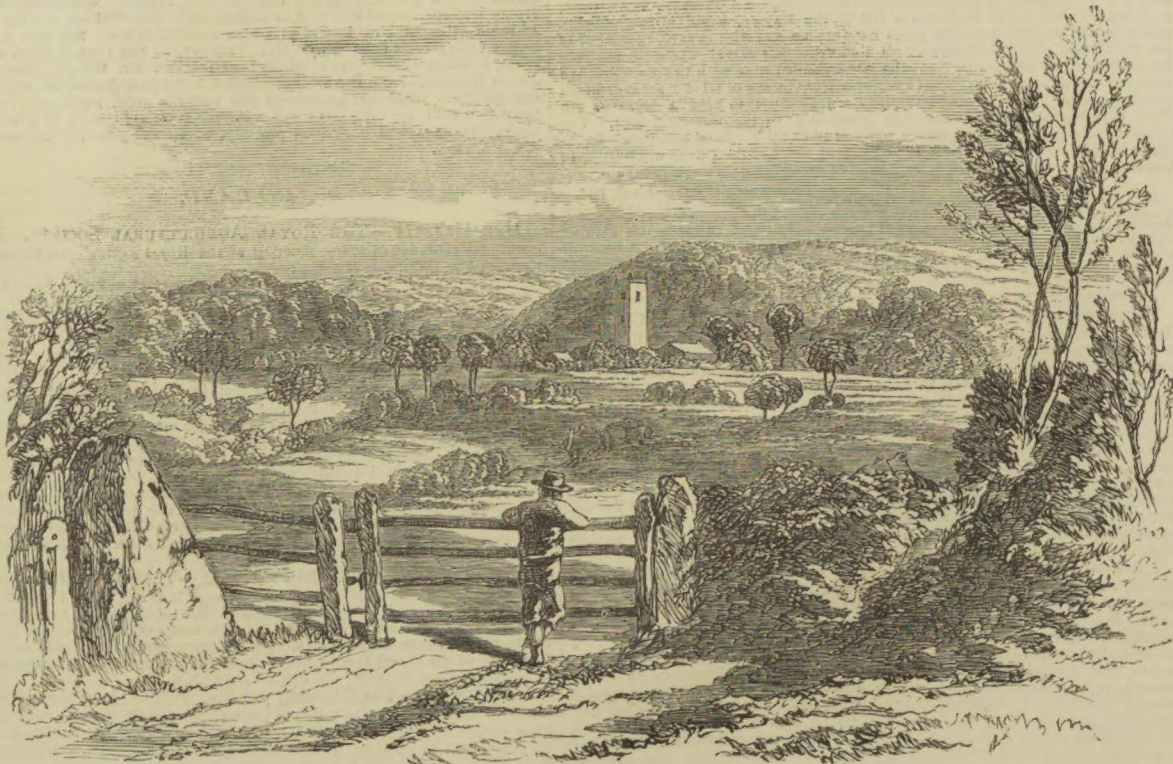
Only three of the seven bodies could be identified. A few fragments of the remaining four are all that have been recovered.

Six widows and sixteen children have been deprived of their natural protectors by the calamity. We believe that some provision will be made for the most distressing cases by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey.

The distance at which this tremendous explosion was heard is truly astonishing. It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times*, resident at Brighton, that a corresponding number of shocks were felt, so that the inhabitants ran out of their houses, imagining that they had felt shocks of an earthquake. At Brighton, Mr. Heslop, a teacher of languages, while walking near the mansion of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, at Hove, near Brighton, heard a noise as of distant thunder; but, as the sky was clear, he imagined that he must have heard a roar of artillery. It was then twenty-five minutes to four by his watch. Mr. Smith, a gardener and nurseryman at the north part of Brighton, also distinctly heard the noise. The most conclusive evidence, however, that the explosion was felt between fifty and sixty miles from the spot, is furnished by the following paragraph, copied from the *Sussex Advertiser* of Tuesday, a paper which was printed and in town before the news of the explosion reached Lewes.—"Accounts have reached this office from several persons living

THE GORHAM CASE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment, on the 8th inst., in the long-pending suit, "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter." No ecclesiastical case has, in modern times, excited such intense interest. Parties in the Church have arranged themselves on the side of Mr. Gorham or on the side of the Bishop of Exeter, and numerous parties, beyond the pale of the Church, feel their welfare concerned in the decision. Accordingly, long before the hour fixed for pronouncing the judgment, the door of the council chamber was besieged by a great crowd, including many clergymen; and when the door was opened the rush was like that into the pit of a theatre on the night of some favourite performance. The members of the committee present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, Sir Edward Ryan, Dr. Lushington



BRAMFORD-SPEKE, DEVON.

TOWN TALK, AND TABLE TALK FOR THE WEEK.

A FORWARD and sunny spring-time is fast ushering us into the glories and the gaieties of our great annual social campaign—the London season. The West-end is like a camp upon the eve of battle. All the branches of the social service are making ready for the fray. Shop fronts have received their last finishing touches of adornment, and adventurous painters still cling to giddy scaffoldings, brightening and burnishing window and balcony. The street characters of the season have already begun to show. The dog fancier loiters upon the kerb of Regent-street, and the footman complacently suns himself on the bench, by the shawl shop door. In the afternoon the broad *pavé* is crowded. The regular *faneur* has come forth from his home to his haunts. The mysterious foreigner has left his secret abiding-place in dingy garrets; and the purities of dubious *cafés*, where shilling *table d'hôtes* abound. The pastrycook's counters are lined with lunch consumers. The new glossy engravings behind the print-seller's plate glass attract their ever-changing circle of admirers. Brilliant equipages flash through the dingy lines of omnibuses and cabs, and the annual spring migration of that class of metaphorical water-fowl, known as "ducks of bonnets," has sent its swarm of brilliant-hued fanlies, fluttering across the Channel, from their nests in the Boulevards, to their destined perches in windows of Regent-street and Bond-street *modistes*!

In many particulars does the eye of the man skilled in town signs and tokens recognise the growing features of the season. He can see it in the Senate as in the street. A bird's-eye glance at the House of Commons—as in the hands of the clock beneath the Speaker's gallery point towards midnight—furnishes a tolerable index to the number and brilliancy of the parties in Belgravia and Tyburnia. The "white waistcoats" form the test. As the debate waxes late, and perhaps a little wearisome, the "white waistcoats" begin to drop in almost like snow flakes. Sometimes they scatter themselves on back benches, whence, immediately, lusty "Hear, hear's," or most emphatic and sonorous "Oh, Oh's," proceed. Sometimes they cluster together, like corks in a basin of water, towards the entrance; and then, amid the hum of whispered chat, and half-smothered laughter, the Speaker's "Order—order at the bar" is but an unregarded sound. As Mr. Drummond said the other night, "What is the use of calling 'order' to gentlemen with white waistcoats and sparkling eyes."

The amateurs of the debates in the morning papers will, doubtless, have observed how very industrious the Lords are this session. The reporters' gallery is vocal with indignation at their Lordships' newly-awakened energetic habits. "Never before," say the scribes of the gallery, "were such unconstitutional doings heard of. Why, the Lords used to take until after Easter to wake themselves up from the slumbers of the recess. They used to meet, just a dozen or so of them, at five o'clock—throw a petition or two on the table—say 'How do? Fine day'—and then it was all over until to-morrow. But now, alas! regular debates—bills brought in—and what not, every night." There will be many, no doubt, rejoiced to hear that a common remark about the House of Lords is that not for many sessions has "the Duke" seemed so hale, so fresh, and so sprightly. He now invariably occupies the seat of the chairman of committees, at one end of the clerks' table, where he listens, as is his wont, with eager attention. His brother "war peer," Lord Gough, on his introduction, took his position upon the neutral ground of the second benches; while the City Lord, Baron Overstone, at once ranged himself amongst the followers of the ministry.

The literary season promises to be a fruitful one. The crop of what I may call cheap domestic periodicals is particularly luxuriant. Never was the world so flooded with recipes for the manufacture and the conduct of all possible household requirements and appurtenances. Never was there such a tide of writing addressed to the ingenuous—to be read with chair upon the rug and feet upon the fender. Never were the wants of young housekeepers and budding matrons more sedulously cared for. The Muses have surely merged themselves in the Penates. So be it—the tendency, if not an exalted, is a wholesome one; and ladies will not be a whit the worse for reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting, the advice of the whole tribe of domestic philosophers who write for the benefit of parlour, kitchen, pantry, and laundry. Is it worth while recording, under this head of "Town Talk," a very commonly-made remark touching the last number of Mr. Dickens's serial—to wit, that the author has entirely altered his views of the rôle which little Miss Mowcher is to play in the fortunes of David Copperfield? The curious in the construction of novels ought to pay us a visit, in order, amongst other matters, to favour our stage with a few original pieces from his pen—one of which, at least, is to contain a part for Miss Helen Faucit.

In a club, the other day—I must not say where—sat two gentlemen, one of whom has attained fame upon canvass, the other upon paper. He of the pencil was remarkably complimentary to him of the pen—so much so, indeed, that the latter at length, with a good-natured laugh, exclaimed, "Why, my good fellow, you really show the versatility of your genius in the most striking light: you prove that you can paint not only in oil, but—in butter!"

The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are aware that Sir William Allan, the President of the Royal Scottish Academy, has just departed from amongst us, full of years and of honours. A friend visited the late President last winter. He was then engaged upon a great historical subject—the battle of Bannockburn, and labouring to depict the final charge of the Bruce upon the tottering English columns, with a patriotic gusto which would have been very far from edifying to Mr. Elihu Burritt. "I have another subject in my head," said the painter, "for a sister picture, the rout of the English on Stirling Bridge, where Wallace overthrew Cressingham. I shall grapple with that if I live." Allan was emphatically a battle painter. The Duke of Wellington possesses his principal picture of Waterloo. "Good," said the Duke, when he saw it; "good—not too much smoke." The President began his career by painting coach panels. Allan and Alexander Fraser were fellow-apprentices in the workshop of Mr. Crichton, an Edinburgh coach-builder. When my friend stood lately by Sir William's easel, a little rough terrier sat close to the artist, continually looking up in his face. "My constant and faithful companion," said the painter; "abroad, and at home, at bed and board, he is with me." The fidelity of the poor dog has since been sadly manifested. After his master's death, he refused food, and the morning of the funeral the mute mourner expired. This is a literal fact.

I saw a letter the other day from San Francisco. "It was written, no doubt," says the reader, "with a diamond-nibbed pen—the ink dried by the auriferous dust of the Sacramento, and the seal stamped by a *cachet* of Californian gold." Not at all. It was just such a letter as Dick Whittington might have written, in the first blush of his disappointment, when he found that London paving-stones were not yellow ingots. My South American correspondent had been a city clerk; and, although he does not actually, in as many words, say so, evident were the yearnings of his heart after his old £80 a year and the back-parlour in Islington. "It is the rainy season"—this is the substance of what he writes—"all San Francisco is a sea of mud. No one can go dry-shod through it without huge boots, which cost forty dollars a pair, and I have not as many cents. I am dripping from morning to night. I am ill with ague, and I fear dysentery. No one can set out for the diggings until the fine weather comes again. I have been able to get no employment, for all the miners are pouring down from the gold regions and the town is overflowing. The only employment I see going on is gambling—gambling night and day. I believe that this is the only place in the world where the croupiers of gaming-houses play fair. The reason is simply this, that if they were caught cheating, their ears would be cut off then and there. Cutting off ears is a favourite punishment in this part of the world. If a fellow steal once, he is flogged—if he repeat the offence, he has his ears slashed out of his head with a janker knife—if he tries it on a third time, he is hanged. At the diggings they have improved upon this code. There the effect of hanging is generally tried as a primary punishment; and the effect of the system upon society, in the promotion of honest industry, is quite miraculous."

In my catalogue of the features of the opening season, how came I to have omitted those grand signs of the times—the Operas? both of which this week lift up their tuneful voices. As your readers know, the classic and the statueque triumphs in the Haymarket; the romantic and the Germanesque at Covent-Garden. Let me, *apropos* of the "Der Freyschütz," at the latter house, tell a story, which the world shall have exactly as Hector Berlioz told it to my informant:—

"When the 'Freyschütz' was first performed in Paris, I was young and enthusiastic—oh! I was enthusiastic *à mourir*. Weber took my heart by storm. I had never heard such music: it drove me out of myself—it bewitched—it enthralled me. There was then a young medical student in Paris, my bosom friend—his name was Eugène Sue. The world has since known it. What Weber was to me, Weber was to him; we both venerated, we both idolized, the great Carl. Night after night were we in the front row of the gallery. To us it was indeed *Paradis*. We never missed a representation. But tastes differ, *mon ami*. There was a fellow who came there as regularly as we; but, when we applauded, he hissed—when we burst into raptures, he sneered! The animal hissed and sneered at Carl von Weber! Was it supportable? No! Three times did Sue and I fall upon him *vi et armis*, and three times was he rudely ejected from the shrine which he profaned. *Eh bien! mais le temps marche toujours*. Our first fervour for the 'Freyschütz' abated, but not our friendship. One night, years after, Sue came to me; he was then in the *Hôtel Dieu*. 'Guess, my dear friend,' said he, 'who has died to-day in my ward. A man with a strange disease of the brain, producing distortion of the skull.' 'Eh bien! and what then?' 'Why the man is—' 'Who?' 'The old unbeliever in the Der Freyschütz.' Again years passed over, and I had forgotten all about the matter. Sue was a great novelist. I had charge of the Grand Opera. I determined to get up the 'Freyschütz.' The incantation scene was to be specially splendid. It was not until the last moment that I found I wanted—a skull. Off I set to my old friend Sue. The author had not forgotten the doctor, and his small cabinet of medical curiosities was at my service. 'Take that skull,' he said, 'but for Heaven's sake be careful of it: never was a finer specimen of a rare disease.' So off I went with the relic of mortality. Carefully did I place it in its position, among vases, and owls, and fiery serpents, and skeleton horses. It was not until the casting of the seven bullets had commenced that a thought flashed upon me. 'The skull! Gracious powers! it may be—it must be—it is—it is—the skull of the man who hissed the Der Freyschütz!' I flew round to Sue's box. I told him my thought, and he corroborated it. Marvellous is the course of retributive justice! We leaned over the cushion, we gazed at the mute grinning basin of bone, and we said as with one voice, 'This is Der Freyschütz! The music of Carl von Weber is thundering around you! and now, skull, hiss—hiss—hiss—if you can!'"

ANGUS B. REACH.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

There appears to be a strong tendency just now in favour of classical music. Madame Wartel, the pianist, has been very successful with her chamber concert. M. Alard, a violinist of the first order; M. Franchome, the clever violoncellist; Madame Farrene, a composer of grand symphonies; and M. Godefrid, the harpist and composer, have given some interesting *matinées* and *soirées*. Among the concerts announced are those of Batta, the violoncellist; Séligmann, also a violoncellist; M. Camille Stamat, a pianist of note; Mademoiselle Guénée, a pianiste, &c. The second concert of the newly-established Philharmonic Society will take place next Tuesday. The committee have elected, as honorary members of the Institute, several distinguished English composers and well-known amateurs, such as Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, Benedict, Balfe, J. W. Davison, Chorley, Hogarth, Barnett, Grünelsen, Holmes, Ella, &c. The committee invite the sympathies of foreign musicians and amateurs for their undertaking, which includes upwards of 200 resident musicians in Paris. Selections from the first act of Gluck's "Alceste," Berlioz's "Harold" Symphony, a violin concerto by Herman, Weber's "Freyschütz" overture, a chorus by Palestrina, a chorus from Rossini's "Moses," will be included in Tuesday's programme. Mme. Ugalde, Mme. Julienne, and M. Arnoldi will be the chief vocalists.

Madame Viardot, in all probability, will not appear this season as *Valentina* in the "Huguenots." The attraction of the "Prophète" increases as the moment of her departure for Berlin approaches; it is given for the fifty-third time to-night, and every place is taken. Madame Julienne, the new *Berthe*, has a very fine voice, but she screams for effect terribly. Weber's "Der Freyschütz," with Berlioz's recitatives, will be revived in a few days. It is very much doubted whether Auber's five-act opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," for Madame Fodor, niece of the celebrated Fodor, MM. Roger and Barroillet, can be brought out before the end of the year. Scribe leaves Paris for London, to superintend the production of Halévy's "Tempesta," on the 15th of May. The composer will depart a month before to superintend the rehearsal at Her Majesty's Theatre. His work will be completed prior to the 1st of May; and at the end of that month will be ready for representation. Scribe has constructed the incidents of Shakespeare's play with great skill; an incantation scene, in which the voice of *Sycorax* (Caliban's mother) is heard, has been ingeniously introduced to place *Miranda* and *Ferdinand* in a position of danger. Halévy is writing the music of the dainty *Ariel* for Miss Catherine Hayes; the happy blending of the Italian school with the French style of declamation in this opera will, if I am not mistaken, develop Halévy's genius in a novel point of view. He is delighted with his *libretto*.

Ambrose Thomas, the popular composer of the "Caid," has written a new opera, "Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," for Mme. Ugalde. She will enact *Queen Elizabeth*; and that admirable actor Condere is to be *Shakespeare*: there is a love story between the poet and the monarch. Condere will be able to "make up" for the Bard of Avon capitally. Mme. Ugalde's marvellous vocalisation draws all Paris to the Opéra Comique whenever her name is in the *affiche*. Some of our London managers have been tempting her; but her *congé* is only for July and August. If she should appear in her original *répertoire* in London, she will excite as great a sensation as Lind; but I doubt whether it would be politic for her to abandon the Opéra Comique: Roger has been ruined by going to the Grand Opéra.

Vienna letters announce the complete triumph of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," produced on the 27th ult., and conducted by the composer himself. Madame Legrand was *Fides* (somewhat altered for her voice, as she has not Viardot's contralto notes), and Ander, *Jean de Leyden*. Meyerbeer was crowned on the stage, by an actress representing Glory. The Emperor and all the Royal Family were present. Places are retained for ten representations in honour of the event, with the bust of the composer. The opera was produced at the Karntnerthor Theatre. On the 25th ult. the "Prophète" was produced at the Frankfurt theatre, with Mlle. Behrends Brand as *Fides*, with equal success. I regret to state that, at Vienna, Meyerbeer received the news of the dangerous illness of his only surviving brother, the celebrated astronomer; and the composer reached Berlin only in time to be present at the last moments.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, is composing a new opera, "Cassilda;" this will be the third lyric production of the Royal amateur. The Grand Duke of Schwerin, on his birthday (Feb. 18th), produced the "Prophète" of Meyerbeer at the Court Theatre.—A Conservatoire of Music is to be formed at Weimar, under the direction of Liszt, Ernst, Leonard, &c.

The fifth Sontag concert was given last night at the Conservatoire. The accomplished vocalist sang "Casta Diva," from "Norma;" Adam's variations from the "Toreador," the Polacca from "Linda," "La Zingara," &c. Thalberg performed for the first time at this series. The sixth and last concert takes place next Saturday. The *début* of Mlle. Ida Bertram, the contralto, at the third concert, was quite successful.

The season of the Italian Opera, having commenced a month later than usual, will not be terminated before the end of April. Mme. Persiani has made a hit in *Norina*, in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," in which Lablache was as potent as ever. On Saturday, Mme. Ronconi will appear, for the first time this season, in *Maria di Rohan*.

It is curious that the two greatest contraltos in the world—Alboni and Angri—should not be included in the engagements at the two London Italian Operahouses this year. The former is at Marseilles, singing the "Favorita," &c.; the latter is here making a great sensation in "La Cenerentola."

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday, the second concert of the Amateur

Musical Society, at the Hanover Rooms, and Mr. Willy's second Orchestral Concert, at St. Martin's Hall, took place.—On Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, the fourth of the second series of London Wednesday Concerts was given.—On the same evening, Signor Felice Ronconi had his second concert at the Beethoven Rooms; and Handel's "Judas Macabees" was performed by the upper singing classes, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall.—On Friday, the Royal Society of Musicians celebrated their 112th anniversary festival, a report of which will appear in our next publication.—The re-opening of the Royal Italian Opera, with Weber's "Der Freyschütz," will be noticed in our forthcoming Number.—Next Monday will be the second Philharmonic Concert.—On Tuesday will be the first meeting of the "Musical Union," and Mr. W. S. Bennett's third Pianoforte *soirée*.—On Wednesday, Herr Molique and Mr. Lucas give their respective Chamber Concerts.—On Friday, at Exeter Hall, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The committee of representatives of various railway companies have finally agreed to the draft of a bill, which contains very stringent powers for audit, and increases in many very important particulars the general powers of the shareholders in the election and dismissal of directors, the general constitution of the boards, &c. An executive committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to carry the bill through Parliament, namely:—For London and North-Western, Mr. Ewart and Mr. James; South-Western, Mr. Baker; Eastern Counties, Mr. Martin; Great Western, Mr. Norris; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Mr. Douglas; Midland, Mr. Pope; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Mr. Mellor. A deputation from this committee waited on Lord Stanley on Monday, when his Lordship, at their request, agreed to take charge of the bill.

RAILWAY BALANCE-SHEETS AND DIVIDENDS.—The House of Lords has ordered that, ten days before the second reading of any railway bill, copies of the balance-sheets of each company for 1848 and 1849, together with copies of the scheme for dividends on which the dividends have been declared, with the date and amount of such dividends, shall be delivered into the office of the clerk of the Parliament.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—Sir John McNeill's scheme for the construction of cheap railways in Ireland has been approved by the Louth grand jury. The main feature of this project is the constitution of county cess-payers into undertakers and proprietors of railways, to serve their respective localities, by permitting counties to present for railway lines as for ordinary roads, and to guarantee the repayment of the necessary advances. The grand jury of Clare have come to a resolution to act upon this plan, by charging the land with the sums required.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The proposed submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, conceded to Messrs. Brett and Co. by the French Government, is approaching completion. The tower for the battery, offices, and general works at Dover are nearly erected, and the insulated wires are in a forward state of progress, and are expected to be sunk across the Channel in the course of the next month.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—The Admiralty have given their consent to this company's bill for alteration in levels of Bishop Auckland branch, being satisfied that the proposed crossing of the river Wear is unobjectionable.

SOUTH-EASTERN: March 14: Half-yearly Meeting: London: J. McGregor, Esq., in the chair.—After a considerable discussion a dividend of three per cent. per annum was declared; the sum of £65,000 being carried over to meet contingencies and depreciation of way—certain stock consolidated, by which the whole shares are reduced from a nominal sum of £50 to £30 stock—a bill for increasing the capital by £1,200,000 approved—and the modified lease of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line confirmed.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert have forwarded the munificent donation of 100 guineas in aid of the funds of the City Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. The second anniversary festival of the Institution was held at the London Tavern yesterday week; the Lord Mayor in the chair; and during the evening the subscriptions amounted to the large sum of £4500.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—At the recent meeting of the board of management, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., in the chair, it was stated that the building committee had come to a determination to proceed with the eastern wing forthwith, and that the plans and specifications were already under consideration.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday evening her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert forwarded the munificent donation of one hundred guineas in aid of the funds for the erection of the intended new hospital for diseases of the chest, at Victoria Park.

Her Majesty has graciously presented to Mr. Batty, the enterprising proprietor of Astley's Theatre, a valuable pair of pure Arabian horses, that have recently been imported into this country, and which we are given to understand are in active training, and will, we have no doubt, form an additional attraction to his already much admired stud.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the delegates from the manufacturing districts, who are now in London, held a meeting at the committee-rooms, Northumberland-court. Mr. Thomas Pitt, of Ashton-under-Lyne, presided. There were delegates present from Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Bolton, Dukinfield, Blackburn, Oldham, and other places.

The *Inverness Courier* says: "The Culloden Monument has now progressed to some height; but the fund receives accessions so slowly, that the possibility is anticipated of seeing the monument stuck in a half-finished state, and so left, soon to become a shapeless heap of rubbish, not much to the credit of that enthusiasm out of which the proposal arose."

The Mayor of Bristol, Mr. Habersfield, has given 100 guineas towards the proposed great Exhibition of 1851.

A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder was discovered last week at Rougères, near Moulins, France.

Accounts from Lyons mention that at no period were the commerce and manufacturers of that city more flourishing than at the present moment, unaffected alike by rumours of war or by political agitation.

The despatch of emigrants, the operation of which has been somewhat suspended during the winter months, is about recommencing with redoubled vigour to the British possessions in Australia. The Government Emigration Commissioners have just appointed several vessels to sail forthwith.

A vessel arrived from Coquimbo and Valparaiso has brought from the former place the very large quantity of 66,928 ingots of copper, consigned to a firm of commercial eminence in the metropolis.

On Tuesday evening last, the last down train, when between St. Ives and Somersham, ran over five out of nine fat bullocks, the property of Robert Moseley, Esq., three of which were killed on the spot, and the other two so seriously injured that they have since died; value £60. It appears they had strayed from their pasture, and unfortunately found their way on to the line of railway.

The Netherlands bride of the Crown Prince of Sweden, who is to bring a dowry of 30,000,000 florins, is expected at Stockholm in June, and is at present employed in studying the Swedish language, under professor Olde.

M. Lehouette, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles X., has been sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris to solitary confinement for 10 years, for having defrauded the Duchess Dowager of Rochefoucauld Dondauville of a sum exceeding 600,000*fr.* during his administration of her estates.

The sum granted by the Secretary at War to cover the whole expense incurred by the new arrangement of examining the candidates for the army, will not exceed £400 per annum.

At Dover, last week, a meeting was held at the Old Town-Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to establish a Chamber of Commerce in that town. A temporary committee to carry out this object had been previously appointed, and the Mayor (who presided) now proposed that they should be approved of by the meeting. The proposition was agreed to.

The brother of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, who is now in the Prussian body-guard, is, according to report, about to enter the Russian service, and to be united in marriage with the only daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Grand Duchess Catherine.

Owing to the swollen state of the Tay since the salmon fishing season commenced, there has been little done in rod fishing. On Saturday last, however, a Perth gentleman took out of the river, a little below the Linn of Campsie, a fine salmon of 17½ lb. weight, which had made a quick run up, as the sea lice were still upon it. This is the most successful angling this season.

The respected chairman of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., has, owing to continued ill-health, resigned his seat at the board. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., has been nominated to fill the vacancy. Mr. Robinson has for a long series of years presided over the committee of Lloyd's, and his absence for some time past has been a source of deep regret to the members.

The Commission of the French Legislative Assembly charged to decide on the authorization to prosecute M. Michel de Bourges has refused permission, seeing that M. Michel de Bourges disavowed what was imputed to him, and solemnly declared in the Assembly his unalterable respect for family and property.

On Saturday notice was issued at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, that the Bishop of London would commence his annual series of confirmations at that church on Maunday Thursday, the 28th inst. The confirmation usually held in the Chapel Royal will this year be dispensed with, and such of the youthful members of the aristocracy who are of sufficient age will be confirmed at St. James's Church instead.

Nearly two hundred pauper emigrants from the Cheltenham union are expected to go out to Quebec in the *Corsair*, to sail from Gloucester in the month of April.

The most authentic news from Switzerland represents the country to be in the enjoyment of tranquillity.

On Sunday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Knesbeck, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Under-Sheriffs, attended divine service in the chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth. Prayers were read by the Rev. S. R. Cattley, the chaplain; the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Howarth, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. The collection amounted to upwards of £50.

According to advices from Jerusalem, dated January 28th, her Royal Highness the Princess Marianne of Holland, who set out on the 17th of the same month from Jaffa, had arrived on the 19th in perfect health, with the whole of her suite at Jerusalem. Upon her journey, her Royal Highness the Princess Marianne had been received with very great distinction by all the authorities, and in the Holy City the Pashas and others had afforded to her Royal Highness a reception, to a certain extent, of a religious character.

The pamphlet entitled "Révision légale de la Constitution," and which suggested, in case of necessity, a *coup d'état*, has been seized at Paris, and will be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. It is denied that the author has any connexion with the Elysée.

A trial of ploughing by steam was made at Grimsthorpe, on Thursday, the 7th, by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The machinery employed consisted of a small locomotive engine, with a capstan attached, moving on a portable railway. An ordinary plough, followed closely by a subsoil plough, was drawn by a chain from the capstan, working with perfect precision, and at a greater depth and speed than usual. Several gentlemen and farmers who were present expressed a favourable opinion of the experiment.

The tenants on the Duke of Hamilton's extensive estates at Ashton, near Lancaster, met a few days ago, and agreed to memorialise his Grace for a reduction of rent, corresponding in some measure with the altered value of agricultural produce.

The President of the French Republic has received from the Pope an autograph letter which would justify the hope of the speedy return of his Holiness to Rome.

The Rev. Mr. Meeres, appointed some time since, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to the head-mastership of the Cathedral School, has resigned his situation of Chaplain to the Bucks County Gaol. The vacancy thus caused will be filled up at the next general quarter sessions for the county, which will take place on Monday, the 8th of April next.

The south transept at the parish church of Maiden Newton, Dorset, is about to be rebuilt, and the whole church is to be re-pewed, to provide better and more sufficient accommodation to the inhabitants of the parish resorting thereto for public worship.

An order of her Majesty in Council has recently issued for separating the chapel of Hilfield from the vicarage of Sydling St. Nicholas, near Dorchester, and constituting it a separate pariah for ecclesiastical purposes, and a perpetual curacy and benefice.

The gaol of Cork was broken open a few nights ago in rather an unusual way, namely, by the thrifty operation of carrying off the outer gate and converting it into personal property.

Upwards of 190 towns and districts, containing a population of 196,915 persons, have asked for inspection under the Public Health Act, and have been placed under its provisions.

The Exhibition of Manufactures at Birmingham, after every charge incidental to it had been defrayed out of the proceeds for admissions, left a sum of £120 at the disposal of the committee, which it was on Tuesday resolved should be handed over to the School of Design.

The total sum collected by the Excise in England, as duty on bricks, during the year 1849, was £148,826 19s. 3d.; of this amount £422,812 was collected in the country, and £26,014 in London. The largest sums were collected in Manchester, Stourbridge, Rochester, and Hertford.

The sum required for the completion of such portions of the New House of Commons as are necessary for the convenient transaction of business is estimated by Mr. Charles Barry, in a statement recently issued, at £102,180.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, we regret to state, still continues very indisposed at Islip, near Oxford.

At a meeting of the trustees of Bromley College, held on Monday, the 11th inst., at Lambeth Palace, the following ladies were elected to fill the vacancies which have occurred in that society—viz. Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Whitfield, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. Pigott.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, in the Guildhall (London), it was unanimously agreed that a letter of condolence should be conveyed to the highly respected widow of the late Common Serjeant upon the great loss she had sustained by the death of her husband, whose valuable public services and private virtues the court could not adequately appreciate, and whose decease had also caused the deepest grief in the feelings of every member of the aldermanic body.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A general meeting of this society was held on Monday, at their offices, in Regent-street; Lord Brougham in the chair. A report of the special committee on the plan for the establishment of a law school was read by Mr. Bethell, Q.C. It stated that the inquiries of the committee had been directed not only to the subject of legal education, but also to the affording those persons who did not intend to follow the law as a profession such an acquaintance with it as would tend to fit them for the discharge of any political or legal obligations which they might be called on to perform. It was proposed to engraft on the present system, by which students of law were nominally instructed in the chambers of equity draftsmen and special pleaders, the practice of class and tutorial instruction, by members of the profession, such a course as would be calculated to bring the teacher and pupil into frequent and familiar intercourse, so that their progress might be watched and tested from time to time by examinations. This plan had been adopted in America by Mr. Justice Story and Professor Greenleaf with much success, and was found to work admirably as a preparatory training of the law student previous to his entering the chambers of a practising lawyer. The report also recommended the establishment of a series of popular lectures on English law, explanatory of the functions of juries, churchwardens, overseers, executors, and trustees, and in relation to the registration of deeds, &c. A discussion then took place, and the plan met with the unanimous approval of the members present. It was agreed that, in order to prevent anything like professional odium attaching to any barrister who should be willing to establish classes with moderate fees, for the tutorial and preparatory instruction of law students, means would be used to obtain the public sanction of the Inns of Court to such a proceeding; and it was proposed that this society should also add its sanction to the measure. The proposition of any formal resolutions was postponed until the next meeting, with this object. The meeting then separated.

METROPOLITAN PAROCHIAL WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this association was held on Monday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry) in the chair. The secretary read the report of the executive committee of the association, which stated, among a variety of details, that this society originated in a meeting of the vestry of St. George's, Southwark, and of other parishes, held in November, 1849. Great activity had been used by the association to obtain the co-operation of parishes, and 65 parishes had convened meetings on the subject, 22 had not indicated any course of action, and 51 had given notice of their intention to report on the matter. The Commissioners of the Board of Health having intimated an opinion that the supply of water should be under the management of the Commissioners of Sewers and Sanatory Improvement, it was satisfactory to find that Lord John Russell had publicly dissented from any such principle of combination. The committee then went on to say that Lord John Russell had agreed to receive a deputation from the society, at which the attendance of parish officers was greatly desired. The chairman then addressed the meeting, expressing his opinion that the supply of water should be under district or parochial control. Mr. Challice followed on the same side. He said it was a great anomaly that a population should be so heavily taxed as they were for water so impure that fish could not live in it.—Mr. W. J. Hall, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the manufacturers of London were much prejudiced by the want of a sufficient supply of water, and this operated to prevent the employment of numbers of persons, especially in Spitalfields.—Mr. Malins seconded the motion.—Mr. Young (of Clerkenwell) and Mr. Howe supported the motion.—Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the deputation to wait on Lord John Russell was duly appointed. A petition to Parliament on the subject was also agreed to.—On Thursday the deputation, consisting of members of Parliament, chairmen of Boards of Guardians, overseers, &c., waited on Lord J. Russell, to represent and promote the objects of the association. There were present Lord Robert Grosvenor; Mr. B. Osborne, M.P.; Mr. J. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. C. Lushington, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; General Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P.; Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. James Wyld, M.P.; Mr. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, and others. Lord Robert Grosvenor, who introduced the deputation, explained as a reason for its numerosity the fact of the gentlemen present representing fifteen hundred thousand inhabitants. After hearing statements from different members of the deputation, his Lordship said an impression appeared to prevail that Government intended to take up the question. The Board of Health, it was known, had the subject under consideration. Government were alive to the importance of the subject, but had not come to any decision. All that had been said should receive consideration.

COLLEGE OF THE FREEMASONS OF THE CHURCH.—THE EXPOSITION OF 1851.—This society, which comprises amongst its members some of the most learned and distinguished adherents of the Church—men eminent for their profound knowledge of the great and enduring principles of architecture, for their deep love for art, and for extensive acquirements—has for its object “the recovery, maintenance, and furtherance of the true principles and practice of architecture.” The founder of the society was the late Mr. Alfred Bartholomew, F.R.S., a young architect of great promise, who, to the great regret of the lovers of mediæval art, was prematurely cut off by the hand of death, in January, 1845. The character of the society may be judged from the list of vice-presidents, viz. the Earl of Cadogan, Lord John Manners, M.P.; Sir Walter James; Mr. Disraeli, M.P.; Mr. C. Baring Wall, M.P.; Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P.; and Mr. John Soane. The list of the professors of the college comprises the first names in every branch of art. On Tuesday evening, the monthly chapter of this institution was held at the College Room, 10, Carlisle-street, Soho.—Mr. George Russell French, the Grand Master, in the chair. Amongst the members present were Mr. W. Rogers, secretary; Mr. J. W. Archer, recorder; Sir Walter James, Bart.; Sir William Ross, R.A.; Mr. J. D. Harding, Mr. R. Cull, the Rev. G. Pocock, Mr. G. P. Pocock, Mr. A. Stothard, Mr. V. Bartholomew, and G. Isaacs. The Rev. Mr. Pocock having read a collect, an altar cross and chalice of the fifteenth century were exhibited, with the sceptre of Louis XII. of France, and some segments of a cradle now making for her Majesty, and other similar curiosities. The Grand Master then said that one of the objects of the evening's proceedings was to move a series of resolutions by the college in support of the intended Exposition of Art in 1851, and he was happy to say that they were favoured with the company of several gentlemen who were members of the Westminster Commission. In proposing the first resolution, he felt that the initiative was imposed upon him rather by virtue of his office of Grand Master than from his ability best to present the subject to the members. He was, however, happy to have an opportunity of expressing his most cordial approval of the intended exposition. It was impossible for any man to foresee the eventual results of these expositions; but every one must feel that England would derive great benefit from the vast influx of foreigners from all parts of the world who would visit our shores, to see what we were able to do, and also from what we should learn of their proficiency in the arts. He trusted that no unworthy jealousies on our part would deny to foreigners the meed of praise due to their designs and works. (Hear.) Such feelings would indeed be most unworthy, for what a proud day for England—a land which in the days of the Greeks and Romans was inhabited by barbarians alone—would that be which brought the first men of every nation under heaven to that land which was once looked upon as the remotest part of the world. Greece was now no more, except in the glorious memories of the past. Rome was a relic only of her former self. England was now the mistress of the world, and she had obtained her proud pre-eminence, not by conquest, not by a career of bloodshed and terror, but by scattering in every clime the arts of peace. The thousands and ten thousands of foreigners whom this exposition would bring to England would discover in her the real land of liberty, where arts and sciences flourish, and where the power existing in her institutions—great as that of a sleeping giant—is only put forth for the purposes of national and universal improvement. (Cheers.) It did not become him to speak in terms of commendation respecting the conduct of the illustrious Prince who had originated this great exposition—his Royal Highness was too high for him to praise—but he might say that it would spread his reputation throughout the world, and give him an honourable place in history hereafter, as a Prince who was in his generation foremost in setting an example to the subjects of his illustrious consort in the advocacy and encouragement of the arts of peace as the means of raising this country to the highest possible pitch of greatness. (Cheers.) He begged, in conclusion, to move, “That in the opinion of this college the objects of the intended exposition, &c., in 1851, are especially deserving of the support of all societies connected with science and art.” (Cheers.) The Rev. G. Pocock, in seconding the resolution, expressed his cordial sympathy with the objects of the projected Exposition, and approval of the views of those who had taken upon themselves the duty of carrying them out. The resolution was carried unanimously.—Mr. W. H. Rogers moved, “That, in the opinion of this college, a most judicious step has been taken by the Society of Arts in projecting an Exposition of Objects of Ancient and Mediæval Art, as this will afford a good lesson to manufacturers intending to compete at the great Exposition of 1851.” Every one who had at all entered into the works of the middle ages knew well how many processes in manufactures were used from the seventh to the fifteenth centuries which were never employed now, and also that in many cases those processes might be revived with advantage. (Cheers.) Another important point in connection with an Exposition of Mediæval Art was, that it would draw the attention of manufacturers of our own age to the question of design; for, although many of the works of the middle ages were rudely executed, incorrectly engraved, they were all beautiful, and they were beautiful despite the badness of the execution—because they were designed by the hand of a master. (Cheers.) These were conclusive reasons why an exhibition of this kind would be most valuable to manufacturers intending to compete in 1851; they would see what had been done—they could avoid the errors into which our forefathers had fallen, and they might excel them. (Cheers.)—Mr. J. W. Archer seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.—Sir W. James proposed, “That an address be presented to the Royal Commission, respectfully expressing the cordial sympathy of this college with the views entertained by his Royal Highness the president.” (Loud cheers.)—Mr. G. Pocock had great pleasure in seconding the motion, inasmuch as he hoped the exposition now projected would be the beginning of a series of national expositions.—Carried unanimously.—Sir Walter James then read a learned and interesting paper “On the Use and Abuse of the Imaginative Faculty with reference to the Arts.”—A vote of thanks to Sir Walter James was passed by acclamation, and the members then proceeded to the examination of the many rare and beautiful specimens of antique art which were exhibited; after which the meeting terminated.

WATERLOO MODEL FUND.—A general meeting of the subscribers to the model of the Battle of Waterloo, prepared by Captain Siborne, was held on Monday, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard; Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, Fusilier Guards, occupied the chair. Colonel Gawler explained at length the object of the meeting. It was from the wish that Captain Siborne's noble

record of the crowning victory achieved by the British army under the illustrious Wellington should be purchased for the country by means of a national subscription. That model was constructed on a scale of nine feet to the mile, and comprised an area of 440 square feet, affording a complete representation of the entire field, and also of the dispositions and movements of the British, French, and Prussian armies, at the most critical moment of the battle, by means of no less than 120,000 metallic figures. Every village, every house and farm-yard, every knot of trees and undulation of surface, was given with the utmost accuracy, in a manner which had won the encomiums of the most distinguished judges of military science, and which would convey to future ages a material history such as no writer could record. The gift which subscribers were making to posterity was one not merely of professional, but of patriotic interest. All classes, therefore, were asked to combine in handing down to future generations this speaking monument of British glory. The sum required to remunerate Captain Siborne for his labour, and to indemnify him for his heavy pecuniary outlay, amounted to £4000. Now, however, Captain Siborne was dead, and the model had passed into other hands. Its present possessor was prepared to part with it for a very much smaller sum, and his liberality left only £80 26s. 7d. to be subscribed. Such an amount ought to be at once obtained. The adoption of the report of the executive committee was moved by Major Willoughby Montagu, R.A., and seconded by Captain Stuart, Grenadier Guards. A second resolution, moved by Sir Charles Malcolm, and seconded by the Honorable Colonel Lindsay, Grenadier Guards, pledged the meeting to use the recommendation of the object wherever their influence extended. Both resolutions were cordially and unanimously adopted. It appeared that, from a number of public institutions, originally named, the majority of subscribers had so decidedly favoured the United Service Institution, that the executive committee had, in compliance with their opinion, determined upon it as the place of deposit for the memorial.

CITY COURT OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday a court was held; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The Remembrancer brought before the court a petition to Parliament for the insertion of the clauses in the Great Central Gas-Consumers' Bill, on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers, praying the commissioners may be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents, and witnesses, before the committee on the bill, against such of the clauses of the said bill as affect the rights, interests, and privileges of the petitioners; and that proper clauses for saving the rights of the petitioners may be inserted in the said bill. The petition, to which were then appended the following signatures, was agreed to:—W. A. Peacock, T. Q. Finnis, T. Watkins, T. J. Holt, Thomas Hall, H. Lowman Taylor, J. T. Bedford, Henry Blake, Edward Harrison, R. B. White-side, William Rathbone, and Joseph Morris. Mr. Elliott gave notice that he should, on the next day of meeting, move that Mr. Haywood, the surveyor to the court, be directed to proceed to Dublin, to ascertain and report the extent of gas-pipes that were laid down in that city during the night, and the effect thereof upon the pavements of the streets; and that the Great Central Gas-Consumers' Company be prohibited from disturbing the pavements of the City of London before such report shall have been made and considered by the Court.—Adjourned.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special district court of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers was held on Tuesday, at the Town Hall, High-street, Poplar. The commissioners present were—Lord Ebrington, M.P., in the chair; Sir John Burgoyne, R.E., Captain Vetch, R.E., Captain Dawson, R.E., Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., Mr. Hardwick, and Mr. Hawes. The court stood adjourned from the 10th of February last, when sufficient members of the commission were not in attendance to form a quorum. The object of this meeting was a question of very considerable importance to the inhabitants of this very extensive parish, as the present Commissioners of Sewers have made a rate for sewers upon them, although from time immemorial they have been exempt from such charges, confirmed by a former trial at law before Lord Chief Justice Abbott, in 1826; and especially as the entire parish is at the present time without any sewers, except an ancient ditch, which by prescriptive right the inhabitants are called upon, at their own expense, to keep clean from all obstruction. Mr. Needham, the barrister, and Mr. Cullen, of Poplar, appeared on behalf of Mr. Carter, upon whom a notice of distress had been served for the non-payment of the rate. The decision, however, in this case was looked forward to as a settlement of the question as regarded the rest.—Mr. Needham having addressed the Court, and argued that Mr. Carter and others occupying premises in the district were bound to cleanse Poplar-ditch, and that deriving no benefit from the works of the Commissioners of Sewers, and having been therefore prescriptively exempt from rating to the sewers, and having cited the decision of a jury given in conformity with the charge of the late Lord Tenterden against a similar claim, Lord Ebrington, after conferring with his colleagues, said this matter was of so much importance, and involved so large an amount of property, that the Court would take time to consider before giving their judgment. Other appeals against the legality of the rate were then presented, some of them on the ground of non-occupation, and this question was also deferred until a future day. Several parties claimed exemption on the ground of poverty, most of which were remitted, or payment postponed for three or four months.

THE VICTORIA DOCK COMPANY.—On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. J. M. Rendell, engineer appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, under the Act, to make preliminary inquiries into applications for local acts, attended at the Blackwall Hotel, Blackwall, for the purpose of investigating and examining the plans of the Victoria Dock Company, the promoters of which propose to construct docks, for the admission of colliers, in the marshes in the parish of West Ham, Essex, above North Woolwich, upon a site which will comprise about 270 acres. Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird (the director), Mr. Bidder (the engineer of the company), with Mr. Parsons (the solicitor), were present, to support the undertaking. Some objections having been made on the part of the Board of Ordnance and the Commissioners of the Essex Levels, Mr. Parsons observed that clauses would be inserted in the bill to protect the interests of the Government and the commissioners. The plans of the company would improve, and not obstruct, the navigation of the river, as a large number of vessels which impeded the traffic and tidal course of the river would be removed. Mr. Rendell (on Mr. Parsons concluding) adjourned the court, and took a survey of the site for the intended docks.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this corporation was held at the chambers of the institution, 73, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., presiding. The report of the auditors stated that the sum of £1325 had been subscribed during the past year among forty-one applicants, making a total of £37,965 applied to the relief of distressed authors, their widows and orphans, since the institution of the society. The treasurer's report stated that the permanent fund at present amounted to £20,500. The fund bequeathed by Thomas Newton, Esq., amounted to £8167, and the Newton estate at Whitechapel produced an annual rental of £203. The reports, as read, having been adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected president of the council; the vice-presidents were also re-appointed; and the council, with the addition of Lord Leigh, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir F. B. Watson, and Charles Baldwin, Esq., were re-elected.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this laudable institution is fixed for Wednesday, May 8th, on which occasion F. Y. Esq., Peel, M.P., the son of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has consented to preside.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill; Lord Radstock in the chair. The most important fact stated was the amount which had been realised during the year by the sale of goods manufactured by the pupils of the charity, which amounted to £1253, which was a source of great gratification to the members of the committee, and showed the great benefit derived from this institution. The total receipts during the year were £9087 9s. 2d., and the expenditure £7650, leaving a balance of £1437 9s. 2d. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this charity took place on Thursday last, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street; Mr. Nisbet in the chair. The report stated that a considerable addition had been made to the permanent fund, and that some large legacies had been bequeathed to the institution. During the year the sum of £700 had been distributed to parties connected with the trade. The funds of the institution were in a prosperous state, and the total receipts for the year had amounted to £1523. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this institution took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the chair. It appeared that, since this charity had been founded, fifty persons had been elected to the benefits of this institution, there being, at the present time, seventeen women and twenty-one men who were receiving assistance. Since 1844, no less a sum than £9016 had been distributed amongst the poor distressed, aged, and infirm objects, and but for which several would, in all probability, have ended their days in a workhouse. A collection in aid of the charity was then made, amounting to about 400 guineas.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the annual dinner of this institution, which was formed in 1837, “for the establishment of a fund for the relief of aged and infirm journeymen tailors, and the widows of pensioners, for the erection of an asylum for the reception of journeymen tailors, and, if married when elected, their wives,” was held at the London Tavern. Sir De Lacy Evans presided, his colleague in the representation of Westminster, C. Lushington, Esq., being also present. About 250 of the principal master tailors sat down. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, explained the advantages of the institution, and stated that a journeyman, by subscribing 1 s. 6d. a week, or 7s. a year, for three years, would entitle himself to become a recipient of the benefits of the institution, which comprised residence in the asylum at Haverstock Hill, an allowance of £20 16s. annually, with coals, medicine, and medical attendance. The list of subscriptions announced amounted to upwards of £1000, including a legacy of £500 duty free.

CHEESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting of this society, held on Tuesday afternoon, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing candidates to the vacancies occurring amongst the pensioners, and for the reception of the annual report, John Cooper and Gilbert Wilt were the successful candidates. The report stated that the number of pensioners admitted to the benefits of this charity since its foundation amounted to 61. Of this number 33 had been removed by death, and 29 were now on the funds. The present amount of pensions distributed was about £50 a month, or £600 a year. The total receipts during the past year had amounted to £1025, 14s. 7d., including a balance of £285 5s. 7d. from the previous year, and the expenditure, £262 19s. 11d.; leaving a balance of £262 14s. 8d. A by-law was read to the pensioners, which stated that the committee had power to dismiss any pensioners who had procured their admission to this society under false pretences, or in any case where it was ascertained that they were leading an immoral course of life.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—This body held a meeting at the School-room, George-street, Lambeth-walk, on Tuesday, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of this society; G. E. Dennes, Esq., solicitor to the society, in the chair. Mr. Huggett explained the practice and operations of the society, which he described as having been formed in August last, upon the Birmingham model, suggested by Mr. James Taylor. In Birmingham, these institutions had been attended with the most complete success. They had been formed and conducted by working-men, independent of all political parties, and having before them only the amelioration of the social condition of their subscribers. When at the recent Birmingham conference he had seen some houses which had been built upon land thus acquired, and they rather presented the appearance of villas, or cottages which a thriving tradesman would choose for the purpose of escaping from the smoke and dirt of the town, than the residences of working-men. From Birmingham, these freehold land societies had extended themselves to the great manufacturing towns of the country, where they had proved equally useful and prosperous. The value of their property has very generally increased. At Wolverhampton an instance has occurred of its increasing from £3 to £13. The Westminster Freehold Land Society was based upon the principle of subscriptions of 3s. per share per fortnight. It was governed by a committee and board of management, who were inhabitants of Westminster of the highest respectability, appointed by the shareholders themselves. It had been at first suggested that though in Birmingham these societies had been fortunate enough to get allotments at £19, in Westminster they would find it very difficult to get allotments nearer London under £40. Now, they had advertised, and had tenders for land all round the metropolis; and by the experience they had thus acquired, they found that it would be easy to obtain allotments for £30. He then called attention to some of the rules of the society concerning the payment of subscriptions, and stated its progress and present condition. From this it appeared that the society now consisted of 550 members, holding 783 shares, and that they had more than £1000 at their bankers. The following resolution was agreed to:—

That this meeting is of opinion that freehold land societies offer to the industrious classes a most profitable investment for their savings, and are efficient agents for elevating their moral and social condition, by engendering habits of foresight and a spirit of independence. And this meeting recognises, in the general establishment of these societies, a most efficient mode of gradually and legally extending the suffrage, by increasing the number of voters for county members, and is of opinion that it behoves every man who is anxious to extend the representation of the people, to contribute by all means in his power to their encouragement and support. That, inasmuch as the Westminster Freehold Land Society embraces within its operations the home counties, Surrey being included, this meeting considers it worthy of being cordially supported by the people of Lambeth.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The committee has not yet finally decided upon the day when the exhibition of ancient and mediæval art shall be opened. Objects of the highest interest are daily sent in, and, only a day or two ago, the Queen at the instance of Prince Albert (the President of the committee), sent in four most beautiful cups of carved ivory and gold, of Italian workmanship. Her Majesty has also allowed the society to exhibit the shield which Francis I. gave to Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and the beautiful partisan, belonging to the same monarch, of gold, silver, and steel. Complete suits of armour of different periods have been brought from the Tower and placed in the principal room, which is hung with old tapestry. On Tuesday the Duke of Devonshire sent his Lismore crozier, and that exquisite relic, carved by Holbein, the rosary of Henry VIII. The Society of Antiquaries have lent the oldest clock in the known world, dated very early in the sixteenth century, which is so perfect that it goes accurately even now.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—The office of Associate to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has, it is well known, almost invariably been held by a son of that great judicial functionary for the time being, and that is resigned on a vacancy, either by death or retirement, of the Chief Justice. Thus, in the time of Chief Justice Ellenborough the office was held by the present Recorder of London; during Chief Justice Tenterden's incumbency the present Lord Tenterden was Associate; and lately the Hon. Thomas Denman acted in that capacity. Immediately on the appointment of Lord Campbell as Chief Justice he wrote to Mr. Denman, requesting that Mr. Denman would continue to be his Associate. This handsome offer of the new Chief Justice was, however, delicately declined by Mr. Denman, who reminded Lord Campbell that he has sons of his own quite as competent to fill the office.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid ball and supper to the younger branches of the families of the members of the Court of Common Council. It was the third ball of the present mayoralty, and all the arrangements were admirably adapted to the occasion. The company, which began to assemble at nine o'clock, consisted of between 600 and 700 young persons. Mr. Gilbert officiated as master of the ceremonies; and Barnard's band struck up soon after nine with great animation, commencing with country dances, and introducing, as they proceeded, all the elegant varieties of “the poetry of motion.” At twelve o'clock, supper, which was sumptuously provided by Messrs. King and Brymer, was announced; and the company ascended to the old ball-room, which was magnificently fitted up for the entertainment, in successive parties of 200 each, so that all chance of confusion in that important part of the business of the night was completely averted. It was quite impossible that greater enjoyment could have been felt than was expressed by the delighted young guests during the night at the elegant welcome with which their presence was hailed. As might be expected, the dawn appeared before they separated.

BURNING OF THE TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD STEAM SAW-MILLS.—Between five and six on Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the steam saw-mills of Mr. Gabriel, in Milford-place, London-street. The police discovered the flames breaking through the roof of the mills, which, though but one story in height, extended a considerable depth and length. A range of cow-houses, belonging to Mr. Howe, in Princes-street, Tottenham-court-road, flanked one side of the building. The brigade and West of England engines were soon on the spot, but the destructive element could not be mastered until the whole of the saw-mills were burnt down. There were also many of the adjoining premises more or less injured. No information could be elicited as to the cause of the fire, or whether the property was insured. The total loss was said to exceed £2000.

EFFECT OF POVERTY ON THE MORTALITY OF CHOLERA.—A table is given with the present weekly return of the Registrar-General, in which the districts of London are arranged in the order of the annual value of house and shop-room. It is the house-rent assessed under the income-tax, and gives, probably, as near an approximation to the relative incomes of the inhabitants as can be at present obtained. In nineteen districts the rent is £4824 per head, or higher; in nineteen districts it is less: the average in the former districts was £8140, in the latter districts £3831. In the nineteen poorer districts the mortality from cholera was 93 in 10,000, or double the mortality (46) in the richer districts. The general mortality from all causes was 225 in the rich, 254 in the poor districts. The mortality from cholera was 150 in 10,000 in six districts supplied with the water of the Thames below Battersea, the house-rent being £3 16s. per head; the mortality from cholera of ten districts, where the house-rent was less (£3 13s.), and the people probably poorer, was only 56 in 10,000, or a third of the former rate. The ten districts were supplied with water from the New River, Lea, and Ravensbourne. The population was more dense, but the ground on which their dwellings stand is higher. It is certain, then, that a degree of poverty, which in summer implied as much crowding and dirt as privation of food, was only one of the causes of the mortality of cholera. The water, the elevation, and the drainage maintain their importance in every combination of the facts that can be made.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 9, were—Males, 733; females, 743; total, 1476. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 433; females, 442; total, 875. The weekly mortality, it will be thus seen, continues to decline; 875 being a small decrease on the previous week. The steady decrease exhibited in the following series of numbers, being the deaths returned in each week since January, namely, 1491, 1367, 1298, 1211, 896, and 875. To compare the mortality of last year with that of the same week at similar years (1849-1850), the figures that only in 1842 and 1845 were the deaths less than 900; with these exceptions they were always above 1000, and in 1845 rose to 1141. The average of the corresponding weeks, computed for increase of population, is 1100, compared with which the deaths in last week show a decrease of 225. Against epidemics, small-pox, scarlatina, hooping-cough, influenza, and typhus show considerably less than the usual ratio; measles and diphtheria have now fallen to the average, the former numbering only 9; and in the whole epidemic class are enumerated 133 deaths, whereas the corrected average is 156. Sixty-five persons died of bronchitis, 74 of pneumonia, 17 of asthma; the first being rather above the average, the last two below it. In the class of diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis and hooping-cough), 171 deaths are included, whilst the corrected average is 207. From phthisis, or consumption, 107 persons died in the week: the average is 152. An infant, in Pheasant-court, Grey's Inn-lane, is certified to have died of the impure air of an apartment. At Hammersmith, in Down's-yard, King-street, the widow of a labourer sunk under the infirmity of age, having lived 101 years. Mr. Roy, the registrar, states that she had been twice married, and afterwards lived as a widow about thirty years. A certificate shows that she was baptized ninety-nine years ago, at which time she was upwards of two years of age. She had been in the receipt of parish relief for many years, and her general health, till recently, was tolerably good. In the last week 101 persons were registered who had died in the workhouses, 67 who had died in hospitals, 8 in prison and Milbank Penitentiary. Of the 67 in hospitals, 12 occurred in naval and military establishments, and 11 in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on every day except Sunday; the mean of the week was 30.179 in. The mean temperature of the week was 42.4 deg., exceeding the mean of the same week, on an average of seven years, by 2.7 deg. On Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the mean was from 4 deg. to 8 deg. above the average of those days.

NEW DIORAMA.—This evening will be given a private view (to be opened to the public on Monday) of a Moving Diorama of her Majesty's Visit to Ireland, painted by Mr. Philip Phillips. The picture will be exhibited in the Chinese Gallery, at Hyde Park Corner. The programme announces no fewer than sixty-eight prominent features. Mr. Phillips, in October last, had the honour of submitting his drawings for this Diorama to her Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to express her approbation of their fidelity, and to command the artist to prepare a series of sketches from the subjects.

EXCISE CONVICTIONS.—On Wednesday, at the Court of Inland Revenue, Emanuel Nathan, proprietor of a coffee-house, known as the Waterloo Supper-rooms, No. 7, Jermyn-street, St. James's, was fined £25 for retailing spirituous liquors without being duly licensed.—John Jones, of 21, Horse-shoe-place, St. Luke's, was convicted in the penalty of £200 for working an illicit still.

F I N E A R T S .

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

In our first notice of this Exhibition we characterised the original of the accompanying illustration, Mr. Sant's "Astronomy," as a fine picture, full of poetic expression, and the best production of the painter's pencil we had ever seen. It was purchased early, and deserved such distinction. It hangs in the north room; its size is 3 feet 5 inches square.

The original of the second illustration, "Lance Reproving his Dog," was left unfinished by the late Sir A. W. Calcott, and has been finished by Mr. J. W. Calcott Horsley. It hangs in the middle room, and is 3 feet in height by 3 feet 5 inches in width. Of the beauty of the garden scene we spoke in our first notice.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A VERY clever picture by Mr. Kendrick, R.H.A., the Irish marine painter, of "The Departure of the Royal Squadron from Kingstown Harbour," is now exhibiting, prior to being engraved, at Messrs. Lloyd Brothers and Co., 22, Ludgate-hill. We are gratified to learn that it has been purchased by her Majesty. The event on which the picture is founded took place, as our readers are aware, on the 10th of August, last year, when the Queen bade farewell to her Irish subjects. The moment indicated in the picture is that when the *Victoria* and *Albert* yacht approached the light-house on the eastern pier of Kingstown Harbour. On the paddle-box, waving their handkerchiefs, the Queen, her Consort, and Royal children are standing—the standard meanwhile being lowered from the masthead. Other vessels, the *Fairy*, the *Vivid*, and the *Stromboli*, are following in the wake; while in front are numerous small boats containing interesting groups, with their crews vigorously pulling towards the squadron. At the extremity of the pier crowds are collected—the animation of the multitude is powerfully suggested. We understand that the steamers are portraits, and that the whole representation is remarkable for its accuracy; the scene, in fact, is evidently rendered with linear fidelity. The background of the picture, with the terraces of Kingstown, and the abruptly-rising mountains of Wicklow and Dublin behind, is full of variety and grandeur. The points of the picture are, however, so numerous, that it must be witnessed to be appreciated. What principally strikes the spectator is the beautiful colouring, and the peculiar vividness of the entire delineation. All is brilliant, alive, and cheerful. The artist manifestly had entered into the spirit and gaiety of the scene; hence he has transferred them to the canvass with power and skill.



"ASTRONOMY."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The two pictures now open to public view are exceedingly interesting. They consist of the "Castle of Stolzenfels on the Rhine," and the "Shrine of the Nativity at Bethlehem." The first, which presents both a novel and a grand view of the Rhine, is painted by Nicholas Meisler, of Cologne. As an example of middle-age architecture, it is fine and imposing—indeed majestic—with its donjon, its battlements, and its towers. It commands a prospect from the Marxburg to the Ehrenbreitstein. The landscape is of the most lively description, and exceedingly varied—rock, town, and village, hill and forest, vineyards and orchards, all in turn greet the sight. The alternations of light and shade are peculiarly beautiful. From sunset to deep night, with a storm, and the strife of the elements, all is managed with admirable effect. The "Shrine of the Nativity" is by the late M. Rénoux, and has, we believe, been previously displayed. During the present exhibition the celebration of the midnight mass by the Franciscan Monks, with the illumination of the gold and silver lamps, occurs: the changes are exceedingly pleasing. These two paintings are well contrasted, and promise to be popular.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—An appeal is now being made in aid of the restoration of the magnificent and venerable church of Melton Mowbray (to which much has already been done by the inhabitants, under the direction of the eminent architect, G. G. Scott, Esq.), as it may with truth be considered more a county, or indeed a national, than a parish church, and the repairs now to be done are become urgent and extensive. The whole of the foundations of the north side, and the preservation of them by surface and under-draining, the fine north transept doorway, the buttresses, the whole of the west end, including the elegant and finely-proportioned west window—for which stained glass, regardless of expense, has been presented with the internal and external stonework and roof of the so-much admired "perfect gem," the western porch, or Galilee chapel, have been most satisfactorily re-erected, and will be completed as soon as the season permits. The part now demanding attention is the south side of the church, the south transept, with its very beautiful doorway, the exterior of the aisles of the transept, the foundations, buttresses, and windows, most of which are in a most dilapidated and dangerous state, and were fearfully shaken by the late storm. It is very probable that the next high wind may do serious injury to the building, unless the decayed and crumbling portions be replaced, and the whole supported and strengthened by stone.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*.



"LANCE REPROVING HIS DOG"—LEFT UNFINISHED BY THE LATE SIR A. W. CALCOTT, AND COMPLETED BY J. W. CALCOTT HORSLEY.

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

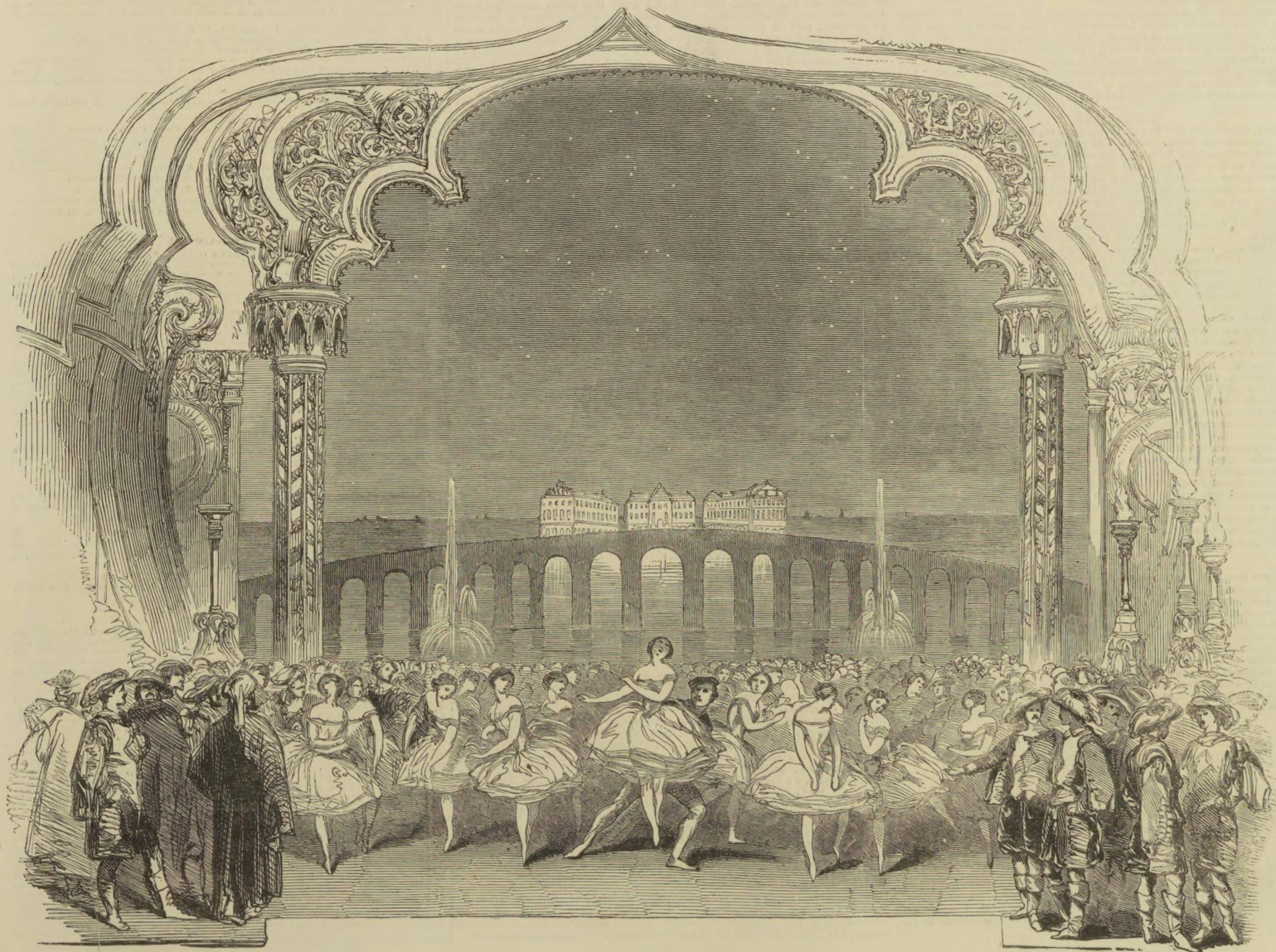


SCENE (THE LAST) FROM THE OPERA OF "MEDEA."

WANT of time and space have prevented our doing more than allude to the programme of this theatre for the present season. We cannot, however, doubt the claims it sets forth to resources, after seeing how the season began on Tuesday.

Two novelties marked this opening—Simon Mayer's opera of "Medea," and P. Taglioni's new ballet, "Les Metamorphoses." So many years have elapsed since "Medea" has been given on any stage, that, on the principle that "nothing

is new but what is forgotten," it may pretend to the highest novelty, and the more justly on account of its classical merits. It is not, indeed, an opera of the calibre of "Don Giovanni;" still less does it attempt to carry the audience by



THE MASQUERADE SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES METAMORPHOSES."

storm, like the works of Verdi. The careless auditor may only be struck by its beauties at long intervals; but those who are attentive, or who are adepts in musical science, will perceive at once how much melody of the most beautiful and varied nature is involved even in the orchestration, in which Mayer was so proficient. The opinion we give of the opera here is that entertained by the greatest of the contemporaries of his fame. Rossini showed his appreciation of Mayer, and the impression his works had made on him, in his own shrewd way. Those who peruse the scores of "Otello" and "Tancredi" readily recognise passages of "Medea," which have been transmuted into the brightest gold in passing through the crucible of the great Alchemist of Pesaro. The plot of the opera may curiously be stated as follows:—Jason returns victorious to Corinth to celebrate his nuptials with Creusa (Glaucé), daughter of King Creonte. Medea—who, to serve her lover, Jason, had sacrificed all, even put her brother to death—is residing in Corinth, and is condemned to banishment. After falling in another attempt, in which she is seconded by *Egeus*, King of Athens, she determines to be avenged on her rival by resorting to the evil power of enchantment. *Creusa* is supplied with a nuptial robe which burns her to death. This vengeance accomplished, *Medea* ascends a car drawn by fiery dragons, and flies with *Egeus* to Athens.

Having two novelties to deal with, we cannot enter fully this week into details of the merits of the music and of the execution, the more so as three of the performers were so affected by sudden attacks of influenza, that it became necessary to suppress their solos. Calzolari, who performed *Egeus*, and who is much improved since last year, after eliciting the warmest applause in "Alma soave e casta," even lost the power of utterance for some moments in the course of the performance, and was obliged to leave out his grand aria, "Averse stelle." Madame Giuliani, who possesses far greater resources of voice than the part of *Creusa* requires, omitted her *cavatina*, and could only struggle through the concerted pieces. The secondary part of *Glaucé*, sung by a new tenor (Micheli), who, although only filling an inferior situation at Her Majesty's Theatre, and who has not the appearance required for any other, possesses a powerful voice and sure intonation, was, from the same causes, unequal to his task. Beletti, the *Creonte* of the opera, was fortunately free from the grasp of the great enemy of all singers—cold: he delivered the recitatives with the noblest breadth and power; and, by the manner in which he brought out his voice "in relief" in the concerted pieces, he showed how a great artist can give importance to a secondary part. All the interest, however, was concentrated on that young lyrical tragedian, Parodi. Last year, after her first signal successes, she paid a severe penalty to the change of climate—her voice became husky, her intonation uncertain, and in everything she attempted she betrayed mental depression and physical weakness. She has returned from the abode of her adopted mother, *Pasta*, at Como, not only restored, but much improved upon what we have ever beheld her. Breadth, power, dignity, and the appropriate *feu sacré* she displayed in every passage of the most trying character of *Medea*. All the violent transitions of sentiment were rendered truly and with the most startling effect. The curses of the enchantress were withering; her display of maternal feeling made the audience thrill with sympathy; and her last triumph over her enemies, in the scene we have represented, where she mounts her fiery chariot, was portrayed in the grandest spirit imaginable. She gave a value even to single short isolated words which startled the auditors—the "Io!" was equal to the "Moi moi-méme!" of Duchesnois and Rachel. Her style of singing, and her vocalisation, are immensely improved. Her intonation is as sure as it is impressive, and now she executes florid passages with elegance; whilst the gusty, broken utterance of last year has disappeared. Constant applause greeted this noble display of talent.

The new ballet, "Les Métamorphoses," added still more to the good-humour. Its plot is taken from one of those old Teutonic legends that seem a natural growth of the picturesque "Fætherland," and of the peculiar mystic and dreamy spirit of its inhabitants. *Karl*, a student and enthusiast, has made himself an abode amongst the ruins of the Castle of Heidelberg. He divides his time between love and study; his betrothed, *Ida*, and learning—each with him is equally a passion. Not satisfied with literature, sacred and profane, he has passed the bounds of hallowed knowledge, and has endeavoured to dive into the mysteries of the shadowless beings of perdition. One of those good-humoured elves or sprites, who mix, invisible, in the haunts of men, and laugh at disgust him of the dangerous pursuit, by a practical exemplification of the evils of magic power. Assuming every shape in turn, he makes the student fall in love with him in the form of a lady; he renders him furious from jealousy, by making love to his betrothed in the shape of a handsome and gallant officer, &c. And thus, thanks to a little wholesome mischief, *Karl* is corrected, and becomes wise and happy at last. There are but two tableaux. In the first, *Karl* is attacked in his own chamber by as many amusing and startling trials and temptations as those by which monkish legends relate St. Anthony was assailed. Carlotta Grisi, in the very appropriate character of an exquisite sprite, assuming at each moment some new transformation, and employing in turn every species of fascination, danced as she never did before. She did her spiriting so quaintly and so curiously, her buoyant steps, so graceful and aerial, were withal so eccentric, that the spectators were lost in astonishment. Thus, as a *mime* and as a dancer she was equally triumphant, even before the grand display in the last tableau of her more strictly chorographic powers, which was truly marvellous. This last tableau alone (which we have represented, and which is full of startling effects) contains the materials sufficient for half a dozen ordinary ballets. The scene is gorgeous; the dresses varied, appropriate, and rich. The dancers, particularly the new and very handsome *danseuses*, Mlle. Rosa and her four companions, and the agile M. Charles, displayed the greatest talent; and M. Paul Tagliani had the opportunity of distinguishing himself as much in physical motion as he has done in devising the ballet. We have only to add, that the music is worthy of Pugnani's fame, and Charles Marshall's scenery has contributed its due share to the enthusiastic success of this ballet.

The arrangements for the week combine excellence and novelty. On Tuesday there is to be the *début* of Signor Lorenzo in the great part of *Nabucco*, with Parodi as *Abigail*, and Giuliani as *Fenena*. On Thursday, our countryman, Mr. Sims Reeves, will make his bow in *Ernani*, a character in which he achieved his reputation in the lyrical theatres of Italy. The subscribers, we believe, have the option of keeping their boxes for this special occasion. The new ballet, "Les Métamorphoses," with the fascinations of the Protean Carlotta Grisi, and its graceful *diablerie* and pretty costumes and quaint incidents, will be repeated.

DRURY-LANE.
On Monday, the comedy of "The Elder Brother; or, Love at First Sight," was produced, and met with more success than might have been expected. One reason for this, perhaps, may have been the restoration of the text (a few alterations excepted) to the Beaumont and Fletcher standard. It is now relieved from the corruptions of Cibber, and thus the poetry comes out with the effect intended by the original authors. We could have wished that the two antagonists in a love-affair had not been brothers. But for the unpleasant feeling produced by this relationship, the plot would have been attractive enough. The interest lies in the contrast between the scholar, *Charles* (Mr. Anderson), and the fop, *Eustace* (Mr. Montague)—the father inclining towards the latter, and the uncle towards the former. *Charles* at first would surrender his right to his lands for his brother's benefit; but a sight of his brother's bride changes his resolution. In the ecstasy of the moment, he addresses her in such language as no one less learned could employ; as Coleridge says, "He talks like a book." The tables are at once turned, and *Charles* carries off the lady. They are pursued, however; and *Charles* is attacked by *Eustace* and two friends, who draw upon him; but *Charles* manages to possess himself of his brother's sword, and, turning upon all three, proves them to be cowards. *Eustace*, thus vanquished in wit and arms, at length feels shame for his attempts on his brother's inheritance and person, drives from him his former flatterers, and demands honourable satisfaction from *Charles*. But *Charles* converts him by his arguments; and, other events concurring, they league together against the bride's father, who has borne away the lady. They win her back, and all parties are ultimately satisfied. The poetic beauties of this play are specific, and the moral true and fine. It was very well acted, and put upon the stage. Miss Vandenhoff, as *Angelina*, the fair cause of this fraternal strife, performed a part which was of rather a passive than a demonstrative character, with an elegance that made it prominent. Mr. Emery, as *Miramont*, the uncle, was exceedingly natural and spirited; and the part of *Charles* himself was capital fitted to the style of the manager. The comedy was deservedly successful.

It is announced that a "complimentary benefit" is to be given to Mr. Anderson, for having had the courage to take the responsibility of a management so hazardous as that of Drury Lane. We wish him success in his experiment; but let him not err in this matter, to command it he must deserve it. In the present revival, he has shown both judgment and talent, the display of which we shall always be happy to recognise.

NEW STRAND.
The brothers Barnett have produced for this theatre a farce, in one act, entitled, "Out on the Loose," well calculated to excite the laughter of the audience. A fast young man, a Mr. Clupperton Chisel (Mr. H. Farron), is the hero—a newly-married rake, who leaves his wife for a roan, gets into mischief and debt, and is about to be arrested, when he escapes into his uncle's house, where he is again confronted with his deserted wife *Caroline* (Mrs. Leigh Murray), who affords him protection. The lady herself has not escaped peril, having an admirer in the person of one *Charles Calico* (Mr. Sheldon), a linen-draper's assistant, who runs a narrow chance of being mistaken for the lady's husband and arrested. *Chisel* ultimately escapes from the consequences of his follies, by obtaining the return of the bills from their holder, as the purchase-money of his silence touching an intrigue with a certain laundress. The piece was decidedly successful.

HAYMARKET.
A new farce was produced on Wednesday, entitled the "Three Cuckoos." It is from the French, but has no novelty of incident, situation, or character. The plot is not worth detailing, especially as the performance was ill received.

The OLYMPIC and MARYLEBONE Theatres are closed, in consequence of a mysterious charge made at the Mansion House, on the part of the Globe Insurance Office, against the lessee, Mr. Walter Watts, for the last twelve years an accounting clerk in that establishment.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—This new exhibition, in preparation at the late Mr. Nash's Gallery, in Regent-street, is nearly completed. It will consist of a series of picturesque scenes of the route of the Overland Mail to India, representing the principal features of attraction from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by lectures illustrative of the most striking portions of literature, history, and travel of the route. The exhibition is announced to commence on the 26th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Two days of hurdle-racing over the new course at Coventry—in future to be used also for regular flat-racing—and a capital spring meeting at Doncaster, have been the sporting features of the week. Of course there has been an average quantity, but, saving the "open" gathering on the plains of Alcester, none of importance. Warwick and Leamington come out next week in great strength, Tuesday and Wednesday being devoted to racing on the flat, with a capital bill of fare; Thursday to the Grand Military Steeplechase; and Friday the Leamington annual events; an abundance of exciting sport may be relied on: and the Aylesbury meeting comes off on Tuesday. The coursing *réunions* are confined to Hovingham (Yorkshire), on Thursday, and Biggar on the same day. The long-tail season is rapidly approaching its close.

TATTERSALL'S.
MONDAY.—There were plenty of members in attendance, but very little disposition to speculate. A rush to back *Mahratta* was the only noticeable movement.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.		
6 to 1 agst Osterley	8 to 1 agst <i>Mahratta</i> (t)	20 to 1 agst Chantry
6 to 1 — Harriott	13 to 1 — Bolus	25 to 1 — Bastinado
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
2 to 1 agst Cheerful	25 to 1 agst Black Eagle	25 to 1 agst Bastinado
	25 to 1 agst Testator	
CHESTER CUP.		
18 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy (t)	25 to 1 agst Fugleman (t)	50 to 1 agst Clormont
20 to 1 — Miss Ann	25 to 1 — Cosack (t)	66 to 1 — Sir Richard
	25 to 1 — Whim Colt	
DERRY.		
15 to 2 agst Bolingbroke	20 to 1 agst Voltigeur	1000 to 45 agst Mildew (t)
11 to 1 — The Nigger	1000 to 45 — Mavors (t)	1000 to 15 — Charley (t)
17 to 1 — The Italian (t)	1000 to 45 — Clincher (t)	

THURSDAY.—The dulness of business renders any observations unnecessary; it will suffice to give the last prices:—

WARWICK HANDICAP.		
3 to 1 agst Defaulter	4 to 1 — Ballinad	4 to 1 agst Dart
6 to 1 agst Harriott	13 to 1 — Osterley	6 to 1 — Keshesha
NORTHAMPTON HANDICAP.		
9 to 1 agst <i>Mahratta</i>	13 to 1 — Bolus	14 to 1 agst Fernhill
20 to 1 — Chantry		20 to 1 — Chantry
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
2 to 1 agst Cheerful		
CHESTER CUP.		
2000 to 25 agst Keshesha (t)	10,000 to 50 — St. George (t)	
DERRY.		
25 to 1 agst Cyprus	30 to 1 — William the Conqueror	2000 to 25 agst John-o'-Groat (t)

COVENTRY STEEPLE-CHASES AND HURDLE-RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE SELLING HURDLE-STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Johnson's Sarah Sykes (Frisby) 1. Mr. J. Webb's Wisacre (H. Bradley) 2.
THE CRAFTEN STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Veyers's Vengeance (Archer) 1. Captain Little's Chandler (Oliver) 2.
THE ARISTOCRATIC STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Captain Barnett's India-Rubber walked over.
THE FREE HANDICAP HURDLE-STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Lurgan's Fugitive (T. Abbott) 1. Mr. Darling's Hawkstone (Archer) 2.
THE FREE HANDICAP (STEEPLE-CHASE) of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Holman's Verax (J. Holman) 1. Mr. T. Mason's Trust-me-not (Oliver) 2.

WEDNESDAY.
THE CITY STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Hon. G. Ongley's Bird of Paradise (Norman) 1. Lord Lurgan's Rory-be-aisy (H. Bradley) 2.
THE SELLING HURDLE STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Johnson's Sarah Sykes (W. Archer) 1. Mr. Webb's Wisacre (H. Bradley) 2.
THE SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 3 sovs each, and 10 added.—Lord Lurgan's Sobriety (W. Archer) 1. Mr. Stainbridge's Little Major (Owner) 2.

DONCASTER RACES.—THURSDAY.
THE HURDLE RACE.—Wharfside Maid, 1. Little Queen, 2.
THE GRAND STAKES.—Mark Tapley, 1. Timothy, 2.
THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.—Rachael, 1. Lucy Neale, 2.
THE MUNICIPAL STAKES.—Peasant Girl, 1. Theory, 2.

BILLIARDS.

An important and interesting match of billiards took place on Wednesday evening, at Green's Rooms, Leicester-square, between the celebrated American player Stark, and Mr. E. Green, for £100 aside; one game, 1000 up. Mr. Green scored game to Mr. Stark's 808.

On Thursday evening, a similar match was played by the same gentlemen, when Mr. Stark scored 819 to Mr. Green's game.—Mr. Green winning the first game by 192, and the second by 181.

The game played was that known as the American. During the play the highest Mr. Stark scored from the balls was 39; Mr. Green's highest score being 54. In the early part of the game, on Thursday evening, Mr. Stark was 86 ahead.

THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB have resolved to hold their meetings in future at Richardson's Hotel, Piazza, Covent-garden, on the second and fourth Mondays in the month.

DISCHARGE OF SHIPS' CARGOES.—The collectors and comptrollers of the customs department, at the several ports and places throughout the United Kingdom, have received directions from the commissioners to transmit to the board, with all practicable despatch, the following account, so far as the same relates to their respective ports, viz. an account of the number of cases in which vessels have not discharged their cargoes within the period required by the 16th section of the Regulation Act of the 8 and 9 Vic. c. 86, during the last three years, stating the length of time by which such period has been exceeded in each instance, and the amount charged to the parties for the day pay of the officials, and distinguishing the vessels which remained in port in consequence of the existence of any embargo or blockade.

A great sensation has been produced at Constantinople by the arrival there of the beautiful Magyariné Dembinska, the witness of the triumphs of Kossuth, and the faithful sharer of his exile, but who has chosen her liberty in preference to accompanying him into Kutachia. During her voyage from Varna, a scheme was laid for her abduction; this was happily discovered by the English agent, M. Guaracina, who immediately informed the British Ambassador, who caused steps to be taken in the night for the security of the beautiful Hungarian, who is now under the special protection of Sir Stratford Canning. The *élite* of Pera are quite charmed with this great acquisition to their society; but it is apprehended that the frustration of the plot will give rise to serious dissensions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds have fluctuated during the week, within, however, a very limited range. Firmness marked the market on Monday, Consols closing at 96 to 1/4 for Money, after having touched 96 1/4; and, although on Tuesday a reaction occurred, the favourable anticipations of the forthcoming Budget more than neutralised some misgivings on the Danish and Greek questions. Consols, after receding to 95 3/4, closed at 96 to 1/4 for Money, and 96 1/4 for the April Account. On Wednesday, the settlement of the Consol Account was attended by the disagreeable occurrence of a defaulter being declared. Mr. Satterthwaite was announced in both markets. Some large speculations for the rise in Peruvian, Mexican, and Spanish, it is understood, have been the principal cause of his failure. This affair, added to a decline in the French rentes, in consequence of the result of the Paris elections, tended to weaken the market. Consols consequently receded to 96 to 1/4 for money, and on Thursday again declined to 95 3/4; afterwards, however, becoming firmer. Exchequer Bills have improved a few shillings, bills having been scarce until Friday, when the new issue of March bills were handed to the public. A belief in the continued abundance of money is general, and a rise in prices (without some important political check) is fairly probable. The closing quotations of the week are—Reduced, 96 1/4; Consols, 95 1/4; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 98 1/4; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 95 1/4; Consols for Account, 96; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 60 p; Small, June, 50 p.

In the Foreign House, Peruvian continues to be the most extensively dealt in, the prices having ranged from 70 to 72. It is tolerably clear that the "guano market" has been overdone, and the *Bull* party are paying. Buenos Ayres Stock has receded; also Spanish Five per Cents. Portuguese Four per Cents are flatter, and Russian Scrip has declined 1/2 per cent. At the close of the week, the Market was heavy at the following rates:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 50; Chilean Bonds, 3 per Cent., 60; Ecuador Bonds, 3 1/2; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29; Ditto, Account, 29; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 72; Ditto, Deferred, 29; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33 1/2; Russian Scrip, 1 1/2 p; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 16 1/2; Ditto, Passivé, 3 1/2; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 35 1/2; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 12; Belgian, 4 1/2 per Cent., 89 1/2; Dutch, 2 1/2 per Cent., 12 Guild., 55; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificats, 86 1/2; Ditto, Bonds, 84 1/2.

Taking the average of the week, the Railway Market has certainly been firmer. Upon the closing of the Account, however, the bearing speculations again commenced, and a slight reaction, it will be seen, is the result. The last prices are for—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, without guarantee, 25 1/2; Caledonian, 11 1/2; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 7 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 10 1/2; Ditto, Pref., 8 1/2; Eastern Counties, 7 1/2; Ditto, New Preference, Six per Cent., 11 1/2; East Lancashire, 9; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 27 1/2; Great Northern, 8; Ditto, A. A. Deferred, 24; Ditto, B. B. 6 per Cent., 5 1/2; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Pref., 10 1/2; Great Western, 58 1/2; Ditto, 3 Shares, 14; Ditto, New £17, 7; Hull and Selby, 3 Shares, 47 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 42; Ditto, Fifths, 14; Ditto, New Guin. 6 per Cent., 12 1/2; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2 1/2; Leeds and Bradford, 97; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80; London and North-Western, 104 1/2; Ditto, New Quarters, 11 1/2; London and South-Western, 63; Manchester, Buxton, and Malcock, 8 1/2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 7 1/2; Midland, 39; Ditto, £50 Shares, 5; North British, Quarters, 24; Ditto, Thirds, 3; Ditto, Preference, 5 1/2; North-Western, 6 1/2; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15 1/2; Royston and Hitchin, Shepreth Extension, 5; South-Eastern, 16 1/2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13 1/2; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8 1/2; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 1 1/2; Northern and North Midland, 17 1/2; Ditto, Preference, 6 1/2; Namur and Liège, 6 1/2; Northern of France, 12 1/2; Dutch Rhenish, 1 1/2; Paris and Rouen, 21 1/2; Rhone and Havre, 8 1/2.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat for our market this week have been small, the demand for that description of produce has ruled heavy; and in some instances the inferior kinds have given way in value 1s per quarter without effecting a clearance. Fine foreign wheats have sold to a fair extent, at fully previous rates. In all other qualities next to nothing has been doing. The barley trade is heavy, at a fall in value of 1s per quarter. Malt must be sold dull, on somewhat lower terms. In oats, beans, and peas, as well as flour, little to nothing doing.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 43s to 46s; rye, 21s to 22s; grinding barley, 17s to 22s; distilling ditto, 17s to 22s; malted ditto, 20s to 24s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 23s to 26s; grey peas, 25s to 26s; maple, 26s to 28s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 27s to 28s per quarter. Town-made flour, 33s to 38s; Suffolk, 28s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 33s per 280lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is in moderate request, at fully last week's prices. Canary and spring tares are lower to purchase. All other seeds, as well as cakes, very dull. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 46s; Hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 23s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 9s 6d. Tares, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £32 to £36 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 29s to 31s 10s; ditto, foreign, £26 0s to £27 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 24s 0s to 24s 6s per cwt. Canary, 72s to 76s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household do, 4d to 5d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 6d; barley, 23s 10d; oats, 15s 5d; rye, 23s 3d; beans, 24s 7d; peas, 25s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 5d; barley, 24s 2d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 22s 1d; beans, 24s 10d; peas, 25s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—A public sale of Assam has taken place. The quantity offered was 1010 packages, which chiefly sold at previous rates. Good ordinary congou is quoted at 9d to 10d per lb. In other kinds of tea very little doing.

Sugar.—The transactions in this market are chiefly confined to immediate wants. Fine parcels are mostly selling at late rates; but damp and low qualities are drooping. Refined goods dull; brown lumps, 48s to 48s 6d; and fat grocery, 48s 6d to 50s per cwt.

Coffee.—About 4000 bags good ordinary native Ceylons have sold at 55s per cwt. Plantation and all other kinds of coffee are very inactive.

Rice.—Very little business is doing in this article, the value of which is with difficulty supported.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter being considerably on the increase, the demand for all descriptions has become heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 6s to 8s per cwt. Fine hay Friesland is selling at 100s to 104s; and inferior and surplus, 50s per cwt. and up. The clearances of Irish butter continue extensive; but, as the dealers purchase for immediate use, we have no improvement to notice in value. Choice parcels are, however, held at very full prices. Carlow, firsts, landed, 74s to 84s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 72s to 82s; Cork, 70s to 80s; Limerick, 64s to 68s; Waterford, 66s to 70s; and Sligo, 62s to 66s per cwt. The transactions in English butter have fallen off, and prices are lower than last week. Fine new milk Dore, 10s to 10s 6d per cwt; fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. Choice Irish bacon is firm, at an advance of fully 1s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 47s to 48s; good, 45s to 46s; and heavy, 43s to 46s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are in moderate request, at last week's quotations.

Tallow.—This article is steady, at 37s to 37s 3d per cwt on the spot. For forward delivery, there are sellers at 38s to 38s 3d. Town tallow, 37s per cwt net cash; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8lb. Tallow is rather lower to purchase, but odd is somewhat dearer. Rape and olive oils have a downward tendency.

Spirits.—The stock of brandy is still on the increase, yet prices are mostly supported. In rum and corn spirits very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 10s to £1 15s per load.

Cod.—Gosford, 14s; Eden Main, 15s 6d; Belmont, 15s 6d; Caradoc, 15s 3d; Kelloc, 16s; South Durham, 14s; and Hartley, 14s per ton.

Hops.—Middling qualities are in fair request, at prices fully equal to those obtained last week. In all other kinds very little is doing.

Wool.—By private contract a steady business is doing, at full rates of currency.

Potatoes.—Owing to the immense importations from abroad the demand is heavy, and prices have further receded 5s per ton. Present rates vary from 55s to 100.

Smithfield.—Beef has sold heavily, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. Otherwise the trade has ruled heavy:—

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 4d per 8 lb., as the quality.

Neaps and Leadenhall.—These markets have ruled heavy during the whole of the week, and, in some instances, prices have a downward tendency:—

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, March 6, her Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon George William Frederick Earl of Carlisle, the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by her Majesty's command, administered to him accordingly.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 8.

1st Dragoon Guards: Brevet Lieut-Col G G Nicolls to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col J S Smith; Capt A Scott to be Major, vice Nicolls; Lieut C G O'Callaghan to be Captain, vice Scott; Cornet C E Wyatt to be Lieutenant, vice O'Callaghan; Cornet G J Bridge to be Cornet, vice Wyatt.

15th Light Dragoons: Lieut-Col H Fane to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel L B Lovell; Major M W Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fane; Capt C H T Hecker to be Major, vice Smith; Lieut L E Nolan to be Captain, vice Hecker; Cornet F W Goldtrap to be Lieutenant, vice Nolan.

16th Foot: Captain H O Bowles to be Captain, vice F Walker; Lieut J A Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Bowles; Ensign J Tuite to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson; 16th: Ensign Charles Lord Lurgan to be Ensign, vice Massey. 27th: Ensign W Crozier to be Lieutenant, vice Noble; Second Lieutenant H E King to be Ensign, vice Crozier. 48th: Lieutenant S J Macleuran to be Adjutant, vice Wyndowe. 51st: Lieutenant L H Bedford to be Captain, vice Scott; Ensign W J Baillie to be Lieutenant, vice Bedford; Ensign S T Sargent to be Ensign, vice Baillie. 66th: Quartermaster H Firth to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Reilly; Quartermaster G Pollard to be Quartermaster, vice Firth. 72d: Capt R P Sharp to be Major, vice Jarvis; Lieut R Rooke to be Captain, vice Sharp; Ensign G D Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Rooke. 80th: Lieut S Head to be Lieutenant, vice Thorne.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut G Thorne to be Lieut, vice Head. 3rd West India Regiment: Troop Sergeant-Major G A Rogers to be Ensign, vice Kerr. Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut C H Bell to be Adjutant, vice Macdonnell. Provisional Battalion at Chatham: Major H Jervis to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Wearo.

COMMISSARIAT: Deputy Assistant Commissary General H B Morse to be Assistant-Commissary General; Commissariat Clerk C G Blanc to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.

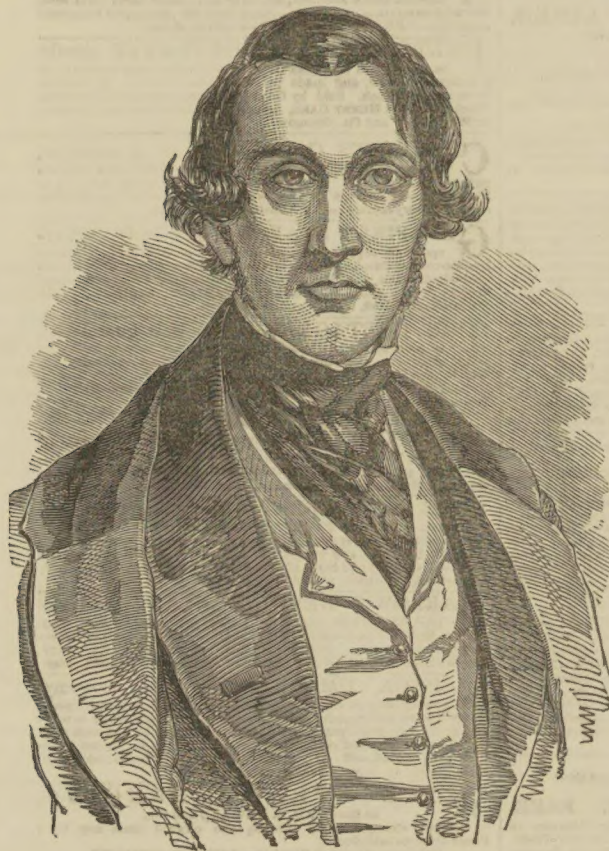
W HALE, Woolwich, rocket-manufacturer. A NICHOLSON, Bowling, Bradford, Yorkshire, builder.

BANKRUPTS.
C CHRISTIE, Vauxhall-walk, and Broad-street, Lambeth, timber-merchant. T LONG, Belgrave-road, St. Pancras, picture-dealer. E UNDERHILL, Radnor-cottages, Chelsea, builder. W H SWINTON, South-street, Finsbury, merchant. J W HICKLING, Manby's, White-Mountain-cloze, Southwark, wharfinger. R PARKER, Nottingham, commission-agent. J BREAUX, Halifax, timber-merchant. R BROWN, Howden, Yorkshire, tailor and draper. C BURGIN, Hollis Croft Steel Works, Sheffield, steel-manufacturer.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN LOCKE, ESQ., C.E., M.P.

Mr. Locke was born in 1805, at Attercliff, near Sheffield, and was educated at Barnsley Grammar School. He studied engineering under the late Sir George Stephenson, and in 1826 (Mr. Robert Stephenson being absent in South America) acted as his principal assistant in the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway—the first of the great iron-ways that now in every direction gird the kingdom. At that period no one ventured to assume the immense development of traffic that has since resulted from the facilities given by railways. The making of the Liverpool and Manchester line was looked upon as an experiment, and a somewhat rash one. The evidence given by the promoters before the Parliamentary Committee went no further than to show that the then means of communication between the places were insufficient, that the charges for goods and passengers were high, and that the railway might calculate on carrying from 200 to 250 passengers daily; the earnings were calculated at £31,000, being sufficient to meet the current expenses, and allow a fair profit upon the capital. Whilst a firm way was being made over the morass of Chat Moss, and the road hewn through the solid rock at Olive Mount, few, except the engineers and those acquainted with the certainties of their



MR. JOHN LOCKE, M.P. FOR HONITON.

science, and in sufficiently close association with them to note their daily victory over difficulties that seemed unconquerable, had any faith in the success of the undertaking. To the majority it seemed that Chat Moss, swallowing up endless sums, would prove a Slough of Despond to shareholders—they never dreamed that that swamp would give rise to a fresh spirit of enterprise amongst Englishmen, and that the road over it would be pointed to as the beginning of an era in inland transit rich in results to manufactures, commerce, and civilization, changing all the relations of time and space, and giving new value to the term of human life. But the success of the Liverpool and Manchester line soon exceeded the utmost hopes of its promoters, and gave rise to the project for the extension of the line to London. Between 1830 and 1833, the surveys were made. In the latter year the bill was obtained. Mr. Robert Stephenson had then returned from America; to him was committed the direction of the line from Birmingham to London, and to Mr. Locke the Grand Junction from Liverpool to Birmingham. This great work was opened in 1837; during the whole period Mr. Locke was engaged in all the Parliamentary struggles between landowners and the railway company and companies for the selection of lines.

The London and Southampton was the second great line constructed by Mr. Locke; and it was followed by the Manchester and Sheffield, with its magnificent viaducts and tunnel at Woodhead, hewn through three miles of solid rock. He has also been the pioneer of the West Coast line to Scotland extending the Grand Junction through Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, and across Shap, without a tunnel, to Carlisle; and, with the like boldness of design, has carried the Caledonian from Carlisle across the great ridge above Beattock (also without a tunnel), and connecting by one trunk line the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with Liverpool and London. By the Scottish Central and Scottish Midland he has extended the Caledonian through Stirling and Perth on to Forfar, and is now engaged in the completion of the line to Aberdeen, which will be opened in a few months. In addition to this vast continuous link of lines, Mr. Locke has also made the Paisley and Greenock, and the line from Colchester to Norwich.

He is known as a distinguished engineer in France, and has, on several occasions, given advice on railway matters before committees of the French Chambers. He laid out and executed the line from Paris to Rouen, and the far greater work from Rouen to Havre, and for which last he received from the late King, Louis Philippe, the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He has also the merit of the introduction of passenger railways into Spain, having made the line, eighteen miles in length, from Barcelona to Mataro, which cost £200,800, has now been open more than a year, and has been so profitable an undertaking, that the proprietors have received a dividend of eight per cent.

With the exception of the distance from London to Birmingham, and twenty miles of the Grand Junction south of Preston, Mr. Locke has made the great lines connecting Southampton, and, in fact, Paris, with Aberdeen—a distance in all of 760 miles, from 620 to 630 of which are his; probably the greatest work ever seen to its accomplishment by one individual. Mr. Locke belongs to what is termed the economical school of engineers, and claims the merit of having on all occasions kept his works within his estimates. He is proprietor and lord of the manor of Honiton, for which he was returned to Parliament, without opposition, at the general election in 1847.

He is a supporter of the present Government; in favour of household or rating suffrage; voted for the ballot and repeal of the Navigation Laws, and against Mr. Disraeli's motions both last and this year, being a Free-trader, strongly of opinion that local management and local responsibility are the only safeguards against extravagant expenditure.

On the 25th of April, last year, Mr. Locke moved the second reading of a Bill for the Regulation of Railways on Sundays, and made his maiden speech. His object was to compel all railway companies running mail trains on Sunday to attach passenger carriages. He spoke at considerable length, and supported his case by a powerful array of facts and instances of the inconvenience arising from the stoppage of Sunday trains, and the inconsistency of the custom; and, on a division, he was beaten by a majority of only 131 to 122. He is in favour of a more efficient mode of supervision of railway accounts, but is opposed to the proposed Government audit, on the ground that Government interference with any department of commerce must always be obstructive and injurious.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES.—Mr. Shafto Adair has prepared and brought in a bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in certain cities and towns. The bill provides that, from and after the 29th of September in the present year, the majority of the guardians of any union, comprising a city or town of more than one parish, having a population, according to the last census, of not less than 20,000 persons, may (with the consent of the Poor-law Board) direct that all the costs and charges for the relief and maintenance of the poor of and in the several parishes contained in the union, shall be borne by the common fund of the union, to which the several parishes shall contribute in proportion to the annual rateable value of the property in such parishes. Power is also given to the guardians to cause a survey and valuation of the union to be made, in order that a fair and just assessment may be made.

THE RELAY SYSTEM.—At a meeting of the cotton-spinners of Glasgow, held there on Friday evening week, for the purpose of considering the system of working by relays of hands, and the recent decision of the judges in England that such a plan is permissible under the Act for the Regulation of Factory Labour, resolutions were agreed to expressing their regret at the decision come to by the judges, and stating that it was the opinion of the meeting that one uniform principle of working ten hours would be of mutual advantage to employers and employed; and that they, therefore, called upon all classes of factory workers to exert themselves to secure the long-sought-for ten hours, as a check to the many evils incurred under the late factory system.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OMICRON.—The two last sent are under examination, and shall be reported on next week.
AN AMATEUR.—We believe your solution of No. 218 to be the true one.
MO T.—Mr. Lowenthal, the celebrated Hungarian player, is now a resident of New York, and we rejoice to hear, in the point of playing a match with our talented and successful countryman, Mr. Stanley.
J. P. T. W. G.—We are obliged by the offer, but Chess contributions, unless exclusively made to us, are valueless.
C. W. R. J. P. Hythe, and others.—The *Schachzeitung* acknowledges a misprint in the Enigma No. 546, which we took from that valuable periodical. The following is the corrected version:—

White: K at Q R 4th, B at K 4th and Q B 7th, Kt at K B 6th; P at K Kt 5th, K B 3d, Q 2d, Q Kt 4th and 5th.
Black: K at Q B 5th, P at K Kt 3d and K 3d. White to move in three moves.
P. Boldon.—No. 1 you will find in the current Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, page 8; Nos. 2 and 3 shall appear shortly.

R. B. W. Oxford.—No. 3 is too simple. No. 4, although ingenious, is a plagiarism from one of the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz.
BILLIG.—The "Book of End-Games," by Messrs. Horwitz and Kling, is now, we understand, approaching completion, but we know neither when nor where it will be published.

CALDER BANK.—In the present day we believe Chess to be much more generally practised throughout Europe than Draughts.

A CHESSING.—In Diagram 19 of the little work mentioned, the White King and Pawn should be at the adverse corner of the board, and the Black King on the adjoining Bishop's sq.

R. D. M.—By what moves do you propose to delay the Mate in Enigma No. 544 beyond the stipulated number?

BELLARY.—Will Bellary favour us with an address? The former was mislaid.
BOSTON.—Not without merit, considered as a game of very young players. Send us another specimen by and-by.

D. G.—We have no remembrance of the game in question, and no ready means of finding it; but if we should discover where it appeared, you shall hear from us.

OMEGA.—Your solution in five moves is wrong. See our solution below.
BRUTUS.—Thanks, but the mate is apparent at a glance.

W. J. B.—1. It was much too easy. 2. See our solution to No. 320. 3. No. 319 can be solved by Q taking Q the first move.

AMATEUR.—Your solution and proposed emendation of Problem No. 319 are correct. You have failed, however, in No. 320.

R. B. and others.—It has been suggested by an eminent player that by placing a White Pawn on Q Kt 5th, instead of Q R 4th, in Mr. Horner's Problem, No. 320, the integrity of a very fine position would be established, and his solution the only one of which it is capable.

NAAWAUB, Kensington.—You may obtain the "Staunton Chess-men," if we are not mistaken, at Ramsey's Library, Brompton-row, Brompton; and probably find a competitor for a game, of an evening, also.

BOZ.—You can obtain the new work called "The Chess-Player's Text-book," and the Rules for Double Chess, of Leuchars, in Piccadilly.

A Z.—A match of much greater interest to the Chess community of Europe than the one lately finished is on the tapis, between Mr. C. Stanley and the celebrated Hungarian player M. Lowenthal. The arrangements are all but completed, and we hope in a few days to hear it has commenced. The battle ground will be New York.

NEMO.—On looking again, you will perceive there is a defect in your problem, which renders mate impracticable in four moves.

SOLUTIONS BY W. C. TREWEAK, TARQUIN, R. N. R. D. M. B. F. Royal Artillery, OTTIO, BRUTUS, F. R. S. P. C. R. DRAGON, M. P. A. SOLDIER, TRUE BLUE, AMICUS, BELLARY, BILLIG, DE-REYON, CRICKET, P. Boldon, INTERPRETER, R. S. T. M. B. R. L. B. N. H. S. are correct. Those by L. M. JUVENIS, A. CHESSING, YOUNG AMATEURS, JUVENIS, S. U. J. P. Q. H. C. F. GRAHAM, PHIZ, are wrong.

******* We have several problems on hand, the authors of which, having omitted to append any signatures, must not be surprised to find they are unnoticed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 320.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3d	R takes B (best)	4. Q to her 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K 4th	P takes P (best)	5. Kt to Kt 5th—Mate	
3. Q to her B 6th (ch)	K takes P		

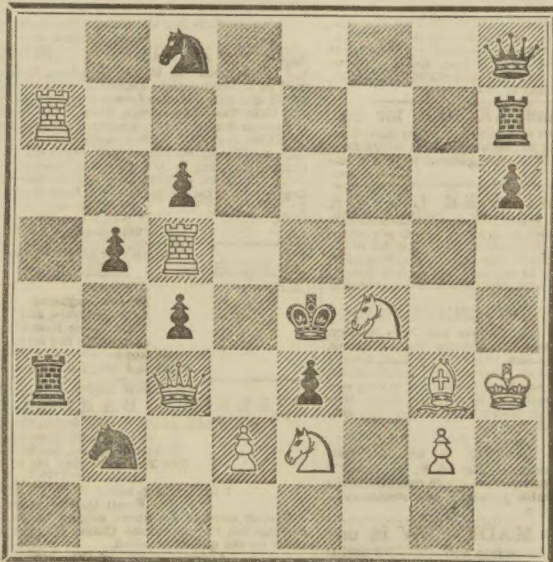
This is certainly very elegant and ingenious; but the author, in endeavouring to carry out a particular idea, seems quite to have overlooked an obvious method by which the mate may be given in two moves less than he prescribed. For example:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th (disco- vering check)	K takes Kt (best)	2. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to B 6th
		3. Q takes P—Mate!	

PROBLEM NO. 321.

By HERR RIES, of Stuttgart.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The two following Games are a portion of the great match at Washington, between Mr. C. H. STANLEY and Mr. J. H. TURNER.
(King's Bishop's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. B takes B	Kt takes B (c)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q R to Q sq	K to his 2d
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q B 4th	21. P to K B 3d	Q R to Q sq
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	22. P to Q Kt 3d	Q R to Q 3d
5. P to Q 3d (a)	P to K R 3d	23. Kt to K R sq	K R to Q sq
6. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. Kt to K B 2d	R takes R
7. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	25. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
8. P to Q B 3d	Q B to K 3d	26. Kt takes R	Kt to Q 2d
9. K B to Q Kt 3d (b)	K B to Q Kt 3d	27. Kt to K 3d	P to Q Kt 4th
10. Castles	Q to her 2d	28. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
11. Q to K 2d	P to K Kt 4th	29. K to B 2d	P to Q 4th
12. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	30. K to Kt 3d	P takes Q Kt P
13. K B takes Q B	K B takes B	31. P takes P	K to B 3d
14. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K B 5th	32. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3d
15. Q to Q 2d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	33. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
16. Q P takes K P	Q P takes Kt	34. K to B 2d (d)	Kt to Q B 5th (e)
17. K Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt	35. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
18. Q takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Q	36. P to K Kt 3d—And Black resigned.	

(a) Mr. Stanley plays a more close and cautious style of game in the present match than was his wont. We should like to have seen this Pawn thrown forward to Q 4th.
(b) B takes B, followed by Q to her Kt 3d, looks more attacking.
(c) This series of exchanges so early in the conflict detracts very much from its after interest.
(d) An insidious retreat, tempting Black to push forward with his K R P or the Kt, either of which must compromise his position.
(e) Fatal, as the least consideration would have shown.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(King's Kt Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K Kt to his 6th (b)	Q takes K P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Kt takes R	P to Q 4th (c)
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to Kt 4th	16. Kt to Q 2d (d)	Q to K 6th (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	17. R to K B 2d	P takes B
5. Castles	P to K R 3d	18. Kt takes Q B P	Q to K 5th
6. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	19. Kt to Q 2d	Q to her B 3d
7. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K 2d	20. P to Q 5th	Q to her Kt 3d
8. P to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th	21. Q to her B 2d	B takes K Kt
9. K Kt to R 4th	P to K B 6th	22. Q R to K sq	K B to Q B 4th
10. P to K R 3d	P to K R 4th	23. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
11. Q to her Kt 3d (a)	Castles	24. Kt to K 4th	K B to K B 4th
12. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq	25. Q to Q 2d	K B to K 6th (e)
13. B takes Kt	Q takes B		

(a) Black might have gained a fine attack, and have ensured the winning piece in return, by taking the Pawn with his K Kt at this juncture.
(b) This seems to give Black some advantage; but his opponent very quickly turns the tables on him, as will be seen.
(c) A master-touch. Nullifying all Black's fine attack, and winning a piece off-hand.
(d) Had he taken the Q P, White would have played his Q to K 7th, and have won easily.
(e) The last few moves are in Mr. Stanley's best style; and the game altogether a brilliant and amusing specimen of the gambit.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
2. K Kt to B 3d	

Amsterdam to play.

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. II.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE VAGRANT CONUNDRUMS.



INCE we expressed our determination of putting down all those dissolute riddles which have lately been laying so many contributions of laughter on the public, by a species of comic *Hue and Cry*, we have been overwhelmed with communications, and they are still arriving. Some alluded to are such old offenders, that their career must soon terminate, such as "When is a door not a door?" with several more of that class, the positions of which rest on the explanation of the precise period when a certain thing is supposed to assume altogether different actuality to that generally attributed to it. But many are very sturdy and determined, and must be at once disposed of.

A gentleman at present on the Northern Circuit complains bitterly of having been asked by a brother barrister, "Why would you back heat, in a race between heat and cold?" and being, much against his will (for he is really a man of a superior intellect), compelled to reply, "Because any one can catch cold." It is to be regretted that the respectable portion of the Bar continue such wanton brutality.

A young lady of prepossessing appearance (as she describes herself) was exposed to great annoyance the other evening by being asked, at a party, "In kissing your hand to a lady, why ought it to wear a badge?" and by being told, when her own consternation took away all power of thought from her, "Because it is a buss conductor." How much longer is the purity of our English girls to be attacked by such ruffianly interrogations?

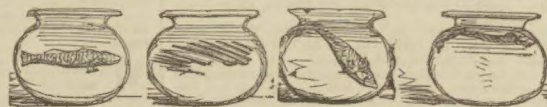
Even the foreign gentlemen who have sought a refuge from political storms in England are not safe. We call upon Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart to protect various estimable refugees from being coarsely asked "How many foreigners are necessary to put one out of temper?" and then as coarsely told, with an exulting sneer of British conceit, "Two score—because it takes forty poles to make one rood."

Mrs. Clifford De Vere, whose son is at Eton, has been shocked by his sending to ask her in a letter, "What is the difference between a donkey and a postage-stamp?" and was nearly sent into hysterics when the next post brought the answer, in that terribly debased English which boys at public schools indulge in, that "You tick one with a stick, and stick the other with a lick." Blanche De Vere, the sister, only said, "Well, I never did; the idea! what a horrid set of fellows they must be!"

We earnestly request our friends to aid us in our intentions, by sending us such occasional information as may lead to the detection of the offenders. Charrades, acted and asked, have long been known, in general society, as fearful agents in the pursuit of entertainment under difficulties, and may require early attention; but the lower orders of conundrums are at present occupying the ground of the dangerous classes. Let us strike terror into these fellows by gibbeting them on our Column, as offensive birds are nailed on barn-doors.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The first result of our researches into the physiology of the Covent-Garden titlbat has not been satisfactory. We purchased one for sixpence, globe and all, and carefully noted down our observations, which are as follows:—



No. 1. The *Gasterosteus Lilliputensis* as he appeared on the stall in the market, on the eve of his purchase.

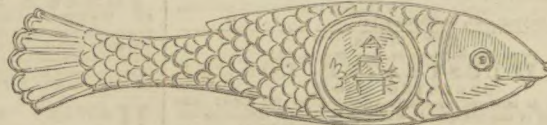
No. 2. The singular appearance presented by the *Gaster* &c., when frightened upon being moved.

No. 3. The same, on the night of his arrival, with symptoms of incipient top-heaviness.

No. 4. The same, as he appeared the next morning, topsy-turvy, on the surface of the water, devoid of life.

We immediately called upon the merchant who had sold the fish—or rather us—and exhibited the body. He informed us that it was necessary to change the titlbat every evening from the globe to a basin, by which means only they were kept alive. He added that they were of a lively disposition, and did not flourish well on the carpet. We have started another, and, we hope, this time, with better success.

Whilst on the subject of fish, we beg to offer a representation, drawn from nature, of the



NACRE-DE-vingt-et-un, OR ROUND GAME CARP.

It is caught in pools by candle-light during the winter, and causes much sport. Its price varies, the lowest being threepence for sixpence.

SKETCHES OF EMINENT INDIVIDUALS.



MR. STRAGGLES AS HE APPEARED IN THE SLIPS OF THE LYCEUM, HAVING ARRIVED LATE, AND TRYING TO FIND OUT WHETHER "LAIRONETTA" WAS PRETTY. HE ONLY SEES THE TOP OF HER HEAD.

POPULAR ARCHITECTURE.



OTICING, with regret, several foolish attempts made, here and there, within a dozen miles of London, to build cottages in what is supposed to be the "Swiss style," which they no more resemble than does the "Syrian paletot" any portion of dress worn anywhere in Palestine, we beg to offer a hint to the next projector.

A better plan cannot be taken for a real Swiss cottage than the beautiful wood models sold at such a reasonable rate in our toy-shops. They are made after existing buildings, and mostly manufactured about the lake of Brienz. By lifting the roof from the larger ones, the internal disposition of the rooms can be seen. Brienz, Interlaken, and the Bernese Oberland generally, following the usual route from Meyringen via Grindelwald, abound in the prettiest specimens of Swiss national architecture. They are mostly built of walnut wood, and covered with thin flakes of stone, or shingle kept down by lumps of rock. Here is a faithful sketch of a *châlet*.



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"The character of Florence is that of a high-minded woman—as nearly perfect a picture as human nature can afford. The book is one of more than ordinary interest in various ways, and presents an admirable conception of the depth and sincerity of female friendship."—*Weekly Chronicle.*
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"And as uncommon things the most make common people stare,
(And giants are uncommon) great Goliath has there!
A Gold Watch, value Ten Guineas, is offered to the person who produces the best solution; there are two other prizes for the Second and Third best solutions. The reader may obtain the Number which contains this interesting Enigma and the Conditions of the Award, by order of any bookseller, price Two pence. The competition will remain open until the 10th of April. The Editor guarantees that the Enigma is capable of a fair solution.
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ARROWSMITH'S PATENT, rich and costly, at 12s 6d each, as manufactured for her Majesty.—A velvet, satin, lace, or muslin, they are beautiful.—Herald.—Houses decorated and furnished, at 50, New Bond-street.

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"A discovery of a new and heavy Quilted and Counterpane; they should always be avoided, especially by invalids, as they irritate delicate frames and a prevalent sleep."—*Dr. Graham's "Domestic Medicine,"* pages 192, 729.

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JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department, under competent Female superintendence. The prices are economical, the stock is large, and the quality is guaranteed.
BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage. LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID to Ladies, on application. Samples sent for inspection on receipt of a London reference, or money-order.

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THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and **WATERS,** Inventors, 26, Regent-street, St. James's.—Gentlemen can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures, taken tight, round the neck, round chest, waist, wrist, and height of wearer.—Excellent Long Coat Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wristers, at every price from 6s. to 12s., and Linen Shirts 10s. to 25s. each. Additional charge for Dress Fronts, 2s. to 4s. Sample Shirts are sent carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a money order for the price of the Shirt, with addition of two shillings, which addition is deducted from the amount of the set.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS,
Patentees, JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.—Six years' experience has proved the value of this invention. The great durability, the lightness, and extreme comfort of these Hats, together with their peculiar mode of ventilation—by means of a valve—thereby preventing an accumulation of perspiration, render them at once superior to any that have hitherto been manufactured and offered to the public.—JOHNSON and CO., Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.

THE NICOLL PALETOT, or Patent Coat;
and the original invention, the Registered Paletot (6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65). The West-end Warehouses, for the sale of these graceful and useful articles of dress, are in Regent-street, and extend from No. 114 to No. 120 inclusive. The City and West-end Paletots, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Stockings, French Kid Gloves, &c., &c., on receipt of Postage Stamps for the quality required. By this method, adopted by KING and CO., Ladies residing in the Country are offered the same facility in selecting their Walking, Evening, and Wedding dresses, &c., &c., as if residing in London. KING and CO. believe the best of Silks, &c., will be found on comparison (which they solicit) to be the cheapest and most extensive in the Kingdom.

respectfully beg to announce that they will forward their
Lace, Ribbon, and
SILK PATTERNS, POSTAGE FREE,
throughout the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, as well as of every article connected with the General Drapery Trade. KING and CO. will also forward sample pairs of their Silks, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Stockings, French Kid Gloves, &c., &c., on receipt of Postage Stamps for the quality required. By this method, adopted by KING and CO., Ladies residing in the Country are offered the same facility in selecting their Walking, Evening, and Wedding dresses, &c., &c., as if residing in London. KING and CO. believe the best of Silks, &c., will be found on comparison (which they solicit) to be the cheapest and most extensive in the Kingdom.

THE NEW FRENCH PRINTED
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FRENCH BAREGE SHAWLS,
With White, Black, Scarlet, Green, Orange, and Blue Centres, and Electric Borders.
2 Yards Square, 10s 6d each.
The Finest Quality, 16s 6d each.
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4 Yards Long, and 2 Yards Wide, 19s 6d each.
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One, or more, of the above elegant and fashionable Shawls sent carriage free throughout the United Kingdom on receipt of a remittance for the quality required.
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GLACE and STRIPED SILKS,
at 18s 6d and 21s 6d the full dress.
The Richest Qualities, at 25s the full dress.
The New Glace Armures and Broche Silks, at 20s the full dress.
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THE FLORIFORM PARASOL.
Registered. Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.
Some time ago, a Number of the "Art-Union" Journal contained a letter from a Lady on the Shapes of Parasols, the writer of which tastefully suggested that a great improvement might appear in their appearance, by adopting in their formation the configuration of Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.

This suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the invention of the FLORIFORM PARASOL, which exhibits, when open, the elegant outline of an expanded flower.
For the convenience of the public, a stock of all first-class Parasols and Parasol Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and wholesale, of JOHN MORLAND and SON, Manufacturers, 50, Eastcheap, London-bridge.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.
To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Milliners. Compare the following prices.—French Satin or Glace Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 9s 9d to 16s 9d; Mourning Satin, or Ducape, richly trimmed, patent Crape, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; White or Black Lace, elegantly finished, 15s to 18s 6d; Arcephean Crapes, all colours, drawn on or Paris net crapes, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; Paris Chips for Brides, One Guinea each; Pine Sewn Chips, 8s 6d to 15s; White Bermuda Chips, 3s 1d to 5s 1d; detachable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 1d to 3s 1d; Fine Rice Straws, 3s 1d to 5s 1d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 1d; very fine, at 5s 1d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price; and the largest stock in London to select from, for Cash only, at Cranbourne House, No. 39, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and Co.
*** Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly.

MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL,
63 and 64, EDGEWARE-ROAD,
Have much pleasure in informing their patrons, and the public generally, that their newly-manufactured Silks for the Spring of this year are now quite ready for inspection. The advantages offered by this establishment, in this particular branch, are this season unparalleled, as the order for the manufacture of the whole of these goods was given previously to the great advance which has taken place on all Silks since that period.

Prices of a few of these goods are here annexed:—
SPITALFIELDS MANUFACTURE.
New Striped and Checked Silks, 1s 9d and 1s 11d per yard.
Elegant Silks, and Satin Stripes, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per yard.
Beautiful Glace Silks, in all the new colourings, 9s 9d and 1s 11d per yard.
The richest qualities made, 2s 4d per yard.
FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.
The Newest French Striped Silks, 3s 1d, 3s 9d to 3s 6d per yard.
Richest Brocade do, 4s 1d, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s 1d to 5s 11d. Glace Silks in all the leading colours, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d per yard.
Very rich Poul de Soies, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d per yard.
Upwards of two thousand pounds worth of plain Black Silks, Batistettes, Black Watered and Damask Silks, Ottomans, Armures, &c., and Black Dress Satins, at the same proportionate low prices.
For the convenience of Ladies in the country, patterns forwarded as usual, Postage free.

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ELEGANT COMBS.—The largest and best stock of Tortoiseshell Combs of every kind, and very superior colours and workmanship, will be found at PROUT'S Brush and Comb Manufactory, 229, Strand, London, seventh house from Temple Bar.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoon and line, &c.—Prices from 6s. pump and apparatus complete.—REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

FULTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE should be tried by all who wish Coffee perfectly free from sediment, of a delicious flavour, and made ready without trouble. In Bottles, price 1s and 2s each. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Wholesale, from HENRY CARE, Agent, 8, St. Swinithin-lane, London; or W. FULTON and Co., Glasgow.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. Immense and varied collection, from 10s to 100l. and upwards. Invaluable Child Chair Manufactory, 29, City Road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by all the wholesale houses, and retail by all shopkeepers. Agents, AGENTS WANTED. Apply to Mr. R. WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

THE COTTAGER'S STOVE is guaranteed to cook sufficient for a family of a dozen persons with one pound of Coal or Coke per hour, and is well adapted for Emigrants. May be seen in operation daily at the manufacturers', Messrs. D. and E. BAILEY, 272, High Holborn; or Messrs. BENHAM and SONS, 19, Wigmore-street, London.

Post-Office Orders cost 3d.
FIVE POUNDS of Superior Black, Green, or Mixed TEA, for 20s. Pack in a tin case, and sent carriage-free to all parts of England.—ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

FIRE and ROBBERY.—Safety for Plate and Cash.—CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES and BOXES are the most secure depositories for deeds, cash, plate, account-books, &c., both from fire and burglars. All are fitted with the detector locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; and 16, Market-street, Manchester.

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TAP REQUIRES NO VENT PEG; prevents all, beer, cider, or other liquors from becoming flat or acid; so that the last pint drawn is as good as the first. Price 4s 6d; ditto, electro-plated, for sherry, &c., 8s 6d.—JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William-st., Mansion House.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and experience of the last two years, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. to 15s. and J. SANGHER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Chesham-street.

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